IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situated
IN :: HOMJI :: STREET
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,178.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES
In ... ... 13 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.
With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamer.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	CALEDONIA	9000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10300	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
*29th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	9000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
30th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate. Rs.	SINGLE. "B" rate Rs.	RETURN. "A" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "B" rate Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495		891	or 742-8
To LONDON	627 or 522		940-8	or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley.	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 573	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING—apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS-

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Linga .....2185 Mon. 2nd Feb. 11 a.m. 'P. D. & C.M.
Dumra.....1,695 Thurs. 5th Feb. 9 a. m. † C.M.
Lhasa.....2,134 Friday 6th Feb. 7 a. m. direct.
• Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 5th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, the 5th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Dubai, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pentakota	3418	Thursday 5th Feb.
•Palamcotta	3413	" 19th "
†Purnea	3306	" 5th Mar.
•Pundua	3305	" 19th Mar.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
•Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
1st February, 1914.

Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes

French Mail Steamers

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Caledonien	4140	Fabre	11th Feb
Armand Behic	685	Rosati	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6373	Lafont	8th April.
Sydney	4118	Leveque	6th May.
Caledonien	4140	Bougault	3rd June
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	1st July

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return)	"	891	743	405
To London (single)	"	650	523	270
Do. (return)	"	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.
One sailing every four weeks.
For further particulars apply to:—
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Marittima Italiana
(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914.
Porto Said	5391	Molle	10th Feb.
Re d'Italia	6236	A Pinceti	10th Mar.
A Steamer	6000	X....	7th April
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th "

RATES TO ITALY.
Inclusive of Wine, Beer and Electric Fans.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590 Special rates for missionaries

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO. Agent Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 413, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd., Agents.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkew
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.
Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.
CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,5000
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
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EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... " " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits ... " " 701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Hankow.	Panama.
Calcutta.	Hongkong	Peking.
Canton.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Cebu	London.	Shanghai
Colon.	Manila.	Singapore.
Empire.	Mexico City.	Yokohama.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries, on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....Rs 1,00,000
Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS
Payable in 15 days' notice 4½ per cent under Bank Rate
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912	Rs	8,00,000
30th April,	" Rs.	24,00,000
31st July,	" Rs.	52,00,000
30th December	" Rs.	1,00,00,000

S N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tihling
Lioysang	Tientsin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	"	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
" subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Viadivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

PRISM BINOCULARS

transcend any of the old fashioned glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes telescope excel the monster glass that Lord Russe built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. The primary object of any binocular combination is to obtain a clear image of objects and a magnification sufficient to enable details to be observed without effort. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the binoculars mentioned in the following list.

FIELD AND RACE GLASSES

The "Derby" quite a light and portable prism glass	...	Rs.	70
The "Marcks Special"	...	...	" 90
The "Lynkop"	...	...	" 105
The "Ultralux"	...	...	" 120
The "Sollux"	..	..	" 138
do. 10 diameter	..	..	" 155
The "Terlux"	..	..	" 140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a splendid Binocular for Rs. 45.

Above prices are subject to 10 per cent. for cash.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes
Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF
BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES
INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS, PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission
General Agency Business carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A 1, A.B.C, International, Private &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 Fenchurch Street, London.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
HULL, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S s. s. "HABSBURG" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 2.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

FROM MONDAY, the 2nd. February, the offices of the "ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE", will be REMOVED to No. 36, ESPLANADE ROAD, Top Floor, above Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

I do hereby give notice that from the 2nd February, 1914, till the 2nd August next, any DOGS found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 (1) of Act IV of 1902.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, January, 1914.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR ROYAL NAVY AT BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the following contracts for twelve months, from 1st April 1914, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up till noon, 14th February, 1914:—

Supply of Bullock Carts,
Removal of Ashes from H. M. Ships,
Purchase of Empty Casks, staves, etc.,
Coaling H. M. Ships at Bombay,
Supply of Coolies to Naval Ordnance Depot.

Tender Forms may be obtained at this Office on application. His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WILLIAM H. HUGHES,
Assistant Paymaster in Charge,
Royal Naval Depot, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his office, Ballard Road, uptill 1-0 P. M. (S. T.), on MONDAY, 16th February 1914, for the supply of about 30,000 tons of INDIAN STEAM COAL, for the year 1914.

1. A deposit of Rs. 5,000 to accompany the tender.
2. Form of tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 5.
3. The covers should be endorsed "Tender for Coal."
4. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
5. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer.
6. Each tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited, if such tender is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his tender.
7. Tenders will only be accepted from recognised managing agents or Colliery Proprietors.
8. The coal to be subject to the inspection by the Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta.
9. "The contract year is from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915 and applies to both Rail and Seaborne coal."

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M.INST.C.E.,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Dated Bombay, 24th January, 1914.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at Nos. 25 and 25, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

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J. BEGBIE,
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S. S. Linga, (B.I.) 949 tons, Capt. H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (January 29) with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barjora, (B.I.) 1,908 tons, Capt. F. R. Cammack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basrah (January 20) with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Konig, 3,176 tons, Capt. A. Coltzau, arrived in harbour yesterday from Ports Amelia (January 16) with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ports Said (Robertline Line) 3,110 tons, Capt. A. Muras, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa (January 13) with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette (P. and O.) 2,391 tons, Capt A. F. Vine, sailed yesterday for Aden with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Iran, 4,066 tons, Capt. T. B. Peabody, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

S. S. Castalia, (Anchor Line) 4 036 tons, Capt. J. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Marseilles with a general cargo.

S. S. Langton Hall, (Hall Lins) 2,881 tons Capt. J. Mayal, will sail to-morrow for Bangkok, with ballast.

S. S. Chakrata, 3,641 tons, Capt. D. Macfarlane, will sail to-day for Antwerp etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Benrrove, 2388 tons, Capt. W. Baber, sailed, yesterday for Marseilles and Middlesborough with a general cargo.

S. S. Thornbeck, 2345 tons, Capt. R. Forster, sailed yesterday for Port Said for order and Antwerp with a general cargo.

S. S. Elswick Manor, 2573 tons Capt. J. Jenttoo, will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure .....Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Pelorus .....Comdr Hill .....R N
S. Cabotto.....Comdr Foschiani..... Ital-gunboat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 31.

Arcadia .....3513 Barcham.....P & O Co
Badminton.....2438 Jones .....W & A G & Co
Begum .....2942 Wright .....T M & Co
Blake .....2393 Hill .....A Yule & Co
Bramton .....2836 Sherbon .....T M & Co
Budrie .....1613 Mathews .....T M & Co
Buyo Maru .....3247 Sugora .....S Wallace & Co
Bahrein.....1402 Grant .....Arab Strs Ld
Clan Cameron...2285 Christian ...J Finlay & Co
Elswick House...2545 Smith .....W & A G & Co
Firoze .....2029 Primrose .....T M & Co
Hoseineo .....994 Fanning.....T M & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans .....P & O Co
Hild.....719 Salvesen .....F F C Co
Helios.....860 Kundsen .....F F & Co
Habsburg.....2395 Hulsen .....A L S N Co
Khosrou .....2410 Hannah ...Jed...T M & Co
Koweit .....2336 Brown...Arab S'mers & Co
Kandenfels.....3605 Oetker .....W & A G & Co
Kasara.....304 King .....M M & Co
Lawoe .....1817 Coates ...D M Khandwani
Liberia.....2304 Schroder .....T S & Co
Mantua .....5905 Vibert.....P & O Co
Niagara (Yacht).703 Gabrielsen .....J Leiter
Ormidale.....2304 .....W & A G & Co
Orissa .....3525 Redfern .....M M & Co
Salsette.....2391 Vine...Aden .....P & O Co
Sealda.....3433 Johnson.....M M & Co
Taiyabi .....2000 Kaso .....A M Jivraj & Co
Toro.....1650 Hicks.....J F & Co
Urjina .....3426 Abbott.....M M & Co
Yeddo .....2958 Huber .....W & A G & Co
Zoroastrian.....2583 Osborne .....C M & Sons

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Frsd. Glavic	3382	Milon	Genoa	2-2	J M & Co
B Bassano	2762	Boxhall	Hull	31-1	J F & Co
C & R Vermont	3722	Gemmeli	Kobe	3-2	W & A G & Co
D & E Itria	3420	Walsh		M M & Co	
G H R James	1673	Mege	Middlesbro	31-1	W & A G & Co
H Queenmoor	2409	Taylor	Manchester	3-2	W & A G & Co
K Kawachi Maru	3821	Christiansen		N Y K	
M Mansuri	2042	Gore	Jeddah	4-2	T M & Co
N Bragrove	2339	Barber	Middlesbro	31-1	W & A G & Co
O Crown	2740	Richard		W & A G & Co	
P Arachas	2471	Sergent	Philadelphia	4-1	T M & Co
Q Abydos	1939	Davis	Mauritius	31-1	Bo & A S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cairngowan	2569	Bird		W & A G & Co	
2 Castalia	4036	Mitchell	Lpool	31-1	W & A G & Co
3 Laconia	4117	Pesut	Hull	1-2	W & A G & Co
4 Caboto	2846	Pelligrini	Venice	Calcutta	31-1 S N Co
5 Graz	2356	Mandick		Trieste	1-2 A L S N Co
6 Chakrata	3641	Smith	Antwerp	29-1	M & Co
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summers	Antwerp	10-2	J F & Co
8 Langton Hall	2382	Magall	Dunkirk	2-2	K N & Co
9 Katenturm	2304	Fretwerst	Karachi	10-2	W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Iran	4033	Peabody	Dunkirk	1-2	K N & Co
13 Falls of Orchy	3139	Murchie	Hull		K N & Co
15 Glenclunay	3017	Johnston	Kobe	3-2	T M & Co
16 Elswick Manor	2573	Glenltes	Dunkirk	1-2	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Ponrai	552	Dawood		Bo S N Co	
Saraswati	443	Ebram		Bo S N Co	

M W D D

Peshkar	2233	Stewart		M M & Co	

H W V D

Linga	957	Cuthbush	Karachi		M M & Co

Offside R

India	4193	Talbot	Hull	N F	P & O Co

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Habsburg, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Konig, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Bahrein, for Calcutta,
" Ports Said, for Genoa, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The Clan Line's steamer Clan Macalister arrived at London on the morning of the January 30. The same Co's. steamer Kirkdale left Liverpool on the evening of the January 29.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Austria, from Trieste, left Karachi on the 31st instant, (to-day) and is due here on Monday morning the 2nd February.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Bombay, outward bound passed the Canal on the 29th and is due to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 9th proximo.

PROW SUNK IN THE HARBOUR.

The prow, No. 351, in charge of tindal, Jina Moria, and manned by six men, was proceeding from Karanja to the Kathiawar coast, at 5 a.m. yesterday, laden with 37 khandies of grain, but was sunk owing to stress of weather. The men were picked up by a Port Trust launch and were safely brought ashore.

ARRIVALS.

THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Birmingham, Commander W. J. Haughton, which left Liverpool on the 8th instant with the following passengers, is due to arrive here early this morning when her passengers will be landed at the Ballard Pier.

LIVERPOOL TO MARSEILLES.

Sir George Green — Lady Green

LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.

Bradfield, Miss M — Risque, Miss L

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Austin, Rev H — Jannan, Miss A L
Bruce, Major J — Newson, Mr R
Cheetham, Mr J — O'Leary, Mrs
Courtenay, Capt E W — Pilling, Mr J
Day, Mr — Roosmalecocq, Maj C A
Eckersall, Mrs L — Roosmalecocq, Mrs, infant and nurse
Fisher, Miss G — Slaughter, Miss E M
Furness, Miss H — Slidel, Mr A
Green, Miss D — Smith, Miss E
Higham, Mr Ralph G. — Taylor, Mr H H
Hollingworth, Mr E — Taylor, Mrs
Hopkins, Mr W E — Taylor, Miss
Hoyle, Miss M — Tonnisson, Miss A
Irvine, Mr N — Vere, Mr R S de
Irvine Mrs
Irvine, Miss

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Caldwell, Mr Wm — Robertson, Rev H C
Chapman, Mrs F — Sangster, Mr A
Fox, Miss — Webb, Hon Mr M de P, C I E
Horsman, Mr A (Junior) — Webb, Mrs child and nurse
Mason, Mr E J
McLellan, Mr Wm
Owen, Mrs V and 2 children

MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID.

Castang, Mr W H — Shroff, Mrs
Castang, Mrs — Shroff, Miss
Davidge, Miss — Shapland, Mrs G
Shroff, Mr K D

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Cure, Mrs Alfred Capel — Mole, Mrs
Danner, Mr E — Murphy, Mr A M
Fowler, Miss K T — Pestonji, Dr A B
Lewes, Mr D — Piper, Miss G M
Lucas, Rev B — Rawles, Mrs A
Lucas, Mrs — Scott, Mr G C
Malyon, Lieut H F — Scott, Mrs
Mole, Mr P C — Towle, Mr J H

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Gaster, Dr S — Petrie, Mrs
Gaster, Mrs, 2 infants and nurse — Rideout, Mr
Holmes, Major H — Sherrard, Capt J M
Jesson, Mr A W M — Troup, Mr R S
Petrie, Mr W M — Troup, Mrs

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Mangos, Mr — Mangos, Miss
Mangos, Mrs

PORT SAID TO KARACHI.

Miliadis, Mr F G

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. 'CASTALIA" Jan. 31.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Castalia," sailed from No. 2 shed, Victoria dock on the night of the 31st instant with the following passengers.

TO PORT SAID.

Marshall, Mrs T R — Marshall, Miss I R

TO LONDON.

Bortholomew, Mrs G, infant and nurse — Martins, Mrs F J
Dredge, Mr W J — Meares, Mr H S
Hawkins, Mrs — Penrose, Mr J E
Lang, Major H H — Penrose, Mrs, infant and nurse

TO LIVERPOOL.

Aspden, Mrs H L and infant — Harrington, Mr F T
Collings, Mrs C H — Harrington, Miss
Collings, Miss — King, Miss A C
Collings, Miss P — Sheridan, Mrs P C and child
Dawson, Mrs — Simpson, Mr W
Dawson, Miss — Souter, Mrs S
Foard, Miss B M

PER S. S. "GRAZ" FEB. 1.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "Graz," to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 5. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 5, at 10-45 a. m. Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at the port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere-road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 8 a.m.

Attessoglon, Mr. A. — Mackmillan, Mrs.
Bjokman, Miss. — MacCartney, Mr.
Boydovn, Mr. and Mrs. — Maurice Aronete, Mr.
Calvocoressi, Mr. — Matheron, Mr. H.
DeBretton, Mr. L. — Maxwell, Revd. Fr.
DeMange, Mr. A. E. — Murphy, Mr.
Dosal, Mr. H. P. — Neuenhofer, Mr.
Dudley, Mr. C. — Owen, Mr. and Mrs.
Dunbar, Miss. — Pascoe, Mr. E. H.
Dunsterville, Lt.-Col. L. C. — Paul, Mr. C. H.
Elmer, Mr. G. — Porter, Miss D. B.
Emmet, Revd. P. B. — Rose, Mrs. J. L., 2 children, infant and nurse.
Fachiri, Mr. S. N. — Schmidt, Mr.
Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. E. R. — Shaw, Mr. J.
Gillan, Mr. C. J. — Sharp, Mrs. W.
Heyden, Revd. — Smith, Miss A.
Green Armitage, Capt. P. D. — Stohp, Mr.
Higgins, Lt. — Veitl, Mr. J.
Hider, Mr. T. W. — Tabbah, Miss.
Hobday, Mr. H. — Walker, Miss M. E.
Hurliman, Mr. and Mrs. — Warland, Mr. T. G.
Kunze, Mr. F. — West, Mr. & Mrs. J. N.
Lovi, Mrs. 2 Children, Infant and Nurse. — West, Miss.
Leslie, Revd. Bro. — West, Master.
Mack Mann, Mrs. F. — West, Master.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab...		
do. do. for Calcutta...		
do. do. for Madras...		

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Friday only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December, 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	*21-0
Gujarat Mail ...	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express and Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd	6-55	21-45

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

MONDAY, February 2.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.
Bombay Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10-30.
Annual Meeting, League of Mercy, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association Annual General Meeting, Oriental Building, 3-30.

TUESDAY, February 3.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4.

WEDNESDAY, February 4.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10.

THURSDAY, February 5.

Meet Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz, Day-Break.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

BAND PROGRAMME.

PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Batt., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme, of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-morrow (Monday) :—

Triumphal March. Entry of the Boyards. Halvorsen
Overture ..... Stradella ..... Flotow
Valse ..... Mein Schonster Tag in Berlin ..... Gung'l
Selection ..... The Quaker Girl ..... Monckton
Egyptian Serenade ..... Amina ..... Lincke
Three Irish Dances ..... Ansell
Two-Step ..... That Mysterious Rag ... Snyder

THE PALANPUR POLITICAL AGENCY.

GIFTS BY PUBLIC-SPIRITED TALUKDARS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

At Morwada, Colonel Merewether performed the opening ceremony of a dispensary in the presence of a large gathering, and made the following speech :—

I am very glad to be able to be here to-day to inaugurate this new dispensary. A most welcome change appears to be occuring in this Agency in the direction of real charity. A dispensary was opened by me during my visit to Tharad, the donors being Bai Geakunvarbai and Mr. Ratanshi Mulchand, I also laid the foundation-stone of a new school there. At Tharad I opened an Anglo-Vernacular School which has been built at the expense of a most charitable lady, Bai Galbibai. Now I am to lay the foundation-stone of this dispensary for which we have to thank Mr. Nathuchand Trikam. I have also to lay the foundation-stone of a girls' school at Santalpur, while at Sihori the school has been practically re built by public subscription. I feel sure that such a succession of real charitable acts has never before been known in this Agency. I trust that these may only be the forerunners of many more such institutions, for there is great want both of schools and of dispensaries in this Agency. I recommend charitable persons to devote their money, especially, to dispensaries with small wards for male and female patients.

Earthly honours and riches are only fleeting, and I feel sure, that when a man comes to his last hour and passes his life in review he will obtain more satisfaction from the thought of having bestowed one rupee in true charity than from the contemplation of any amount of riches which he may have amassed, or any number of honours which he may have received, unless the latter, as is sometimes the case, are only the outward and visible signs of the good works performed by him. There is no truer form of charity than to build dispensaries where one's poorer brethren may receive relief from their sufferings. I offer Mr. Nathuchand Trikam our heart-felt gratitude for his generous gift and trust that he may live for many years to see the institution—which owes its existence to his benevolence—prospering.

At Santalpur, on January 26th, the foundation-stone of a Girls' School, to be named after Mrs. W. Merewether, was laid by Lieut.-Colonel W. Merewether, the Political Agent.

Replying to an address presented to him, Colonel Merewether said :—

It gives me great pleasure to be able to lay the foundation-stone of a girls' school here, as it shows that the desire for education is spreading to the remotest parts of the Agency. The question of female education is one in which I take the deepest interest. I feel sure that Mrs. Merewether will be much pleased when I tell her that the school has been named after her. I only regret that she is not present at this ceremony. It is especially gratifying to me to see that the Talukdars take such an interest in the welfare of the people.

I note with satisfaction that you have given permanent occupancy rights to the cultivators. You have brought to my notice the difficulties which you experience owing to the ruinous system of division of the land amongst a number of heirs. You may be sure that you will receive every assistance from me in overcoming these difficulties. I would suggest to you the adoption of the system of primogeniture. Without this the families of the Talukdars are sure, in the end, to degenrate until they become mere cultivators, as has happened in so many parts of the Agency. It is much to be regretted that, although the telegraph line passes through this Taluka, there is no office. This matter will have my earnest consideration.

At present there are difficulties in the way of constructing a railway from Viramgam to Radhanpur, but I trust that, with the support which His Excellency the Governor has promised to any sound and well considered scheme, these difficulties will soon be overcome. I congratulate Thakore Rawaji of Adesar and Thakore Jaswantsingji of Sanwa on showing such a sense of their duties to their people, an innovation which, I trust, will be imitated by Talukdars in other parts of the Agency, and I have now much pleasure in laying the foundation-stone of the Girls' School.

INDIAN MUSEUMS.

LECTURE BY COL. HOLBEIN HENDLEY, C.I.E.

FACTS ABOUT BOMBAY.

The opening meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts took place on January 15, and was largely attended. Lord Reay presided during the earlier part of the proceedings and when his lordship had to leave to attend an important meeting of the London University his place was taken by Sir Mortimer Durand.

The subject of the paper was "Indian Museums: A Centenary Retrospect," and its contributor, Colonel T. Holbein Hendley, C.I.E., whose name will always be associated with the fine Museum at Jeypore.

Lord Reay, in opening the proceedings, said the members would have the great advantage that afternoon of listening to a paper by Colonel Hendley, whose name was known all over India as the great authority on the organisation and arrangement of museums. Colonel Hendley had started and organised, according to his own ideas, the interesting museum at Jaipur, the building for which had been given by His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur. It was an interesting fact that the present meeting was held in the year during which the centenary of the great Museum at Calcutta would be celebrated, and he was not at all surprised to know that his friend the Governor of Bengal, Lord Carmichael, would preside at the anniversary meeting, because he knew that Lord Carmichael took the greatest interest in museums, and that his own house was almost a museum.

It was well to recollect that large numbers of people attended the museums in India, the average attendance at the Bombay Museum during the last ten years having been no less than 808,000 visitors per annum. By appointing Indians and giving them the qualifications they ought to possess for being at the head of a museum, it was possible to elicit the interest of Indians generally to contribute by gifts and otherwise. It was interesting to note that the author appointed an Indian guide to his Museum in 1892, whereas it was only quite lately that a guide had been appointed at the Victoria and Albert Museum to conduct visitors through that great collection. Sir George Birdwood, who was present that afternoon, was one of the founders in 1858 of what was now called in Bombay the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Museums were not at present used as they ought to be by educational institutions, elementary education being perhaps best looked after in that respect, because the pupils of the County Council Schools were occasionally taken to the Collections under proper guides. That was a subject which ought to be considered much more by those who were responsible for educational methods.

THE BOMBAY MUSEUM.

Colonel Handley's paper was connected with the centenary of the Imperial Indian Museum in Calcutta, contained a succinct description of all the leading museums in India and incidentally referred to the burning question of the proper housing of the Indian Collections in London. This is what he said with reference to the Bombay Museum:—

The idea of establishing a museum of economic products and natural history specimens in Bombay originated in 1848, and it was developed in connection with the Great Exhibition of London of 1851 and the Paris Exhibition of 1855, but some of the collections perished owing to their sudden removal from the town barracks at the time of the great revolt. There was a change for the better when Dr. (now Sir). G Birdwood was appointed Curator in 1853. A building was provided by the natives of the Presidency, at the suggestion of Dr. Birdwood, the Hon. Jaggannath Shunkar Seth and Dr. Bhau Dhaji, as a memorial of the proclamation of Queen Victoria in 1858. This Victoria and Albert Museum was ready for use in 1872. The collection in it consists chiefly of Bombay products, art manufactures, and natural history exhibits, of which the most notable are the fish specimens that had been so much admired at the London Fisheries Exhibition of 1883. An interesting collection of industrial figures, showing the different stages of the most important manufactures of the Presidency, relief models of Old Bombay, and a room which contains prints and photographs to illustrate the history of the city, are also very attractive to the citizens.

Mr. Fraser, who kindly furnished the last report, wrote that it had long been recognised that it is almost impossible to combine satisfactorily the popular and purely scientific side of a museum; but that, taking into consideration the character of the majority of the visitors, which is low in the educational scale, it had been decided to develop the former by exhibiting, for example, stuffed specimens of animals in their natural surroundings. The result of this consideration of the popular needs is found in the enormous attendance of visitors. His experience confirms my own, that it would appear to be most useful and most just in India to provide everywhere museums of the popular type, or at least, in the case of scientific museums, to have a synoptic gallery arranged on that principle, leaving the scientific divisions for experts and students, and as reserves from which the popularity of the former may be constantly revived by the substitution of fresh specimens.

With regard to the collections in London, Colonel Hendley expressed the hope that there may yet be established in London a great Indian museum which shall be filled not only with the South Kensington exhibits, but with many others which are now in public and private hands in the United Kingdom, to which contributions from India and elsewhere would assuredly not be wanting. Until such a scheme can be realised, the restoration and extension of the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute, or an amalgamation with it, he suggested, would be the simplest plan of meeting the difficulty. He concluded by making some useful suggestions with regard to the future of museums in India.

The *Manchester Courier* reached its jubilee as a daily newspaper on Saturday in mail week. To celebrate the occasion the directors invited the whole of the staff to dinner at the Victoria Hotel, Manchester, Mr. W. A. Ackland, director and managing editor, presided, and over 200 people were present.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Colonel Watson, Inspector-General of Imperial Lancers, has left Bhownagar for Jamnager.

A Lucknow message says that a correspondent reports that at 8-15 p.m. on the night of the 29th January the inhabitants of Ramnagar in Kumaon witnessed the fall of a very large aerolite which was accompanied by vivid illumination and deafening report.

It is notified that some 16,500 acres of reserved land in the forest Gogera and Montgomery tahsils of the Montgomery district (land with shrub growth commanded by the Lower Bari Doab Canal) have been given up for colonisation purposes.

The foundation stone of a new cottage in connection with the Kalimpoong Homes, was laid on Tuesday by Mr. John Horne Stevenson, Advocate and Pursuivant of Scotland. The cottage is a gift of a friend in Scotland and is named Hathfield.

While on duty at Chandpal Ghat, Calcutta on the 21st ult. a head constable, attached to the Second Division Port Police, arrested a stalwart Punjabi in the act of picking the pocket of an old Mahomedan passenger. The accused was taken to the thana and while there asked to be given a drink of water. He was taken outside to the fountain, accompanied by the head constable, when he turned round and savagely assaulted his captor, who sustained a broken nose and a wound on the cheek. The complainant went to the assistance of the head constable and he also was similarly treated. The man was eventually overpowered and was sent into Burra Bazar for enquiry.

The Parent Committee of the S.P.G have made a grant of £500 for the removal of the Mission Press from Kolhapur to Ahmednagar. This is a change long overdue, says the *Bombay Diocesan Record*. It would have been made several years ago had the money been available. The press was established at Kolhapur in the hope that it might prove a base for evangelistic work. The idea has not worked out successfully; and the disadvantage of drafting Christian lads from the headquarters at Ahmednagar to the tiny Christian community concerned with the Kolhapur press have long been apparent. On every practical ground it is preferable that the press, as well as the workhop, should be located at the main centre of the Mission.

The *Bombay Guardian* says that one step further has been taken in bringing to a practical issue the resolution of the Missionary Conference held in December 1912, under the chairmanship of Dr. J. R. Mott, for the creation of a representative Missionary Council for all India. It has taken a year for the various provincial areas to get their organisations into effective working order. These areas comprise Madras, Bombay, Behar and Orissa, Mid-India the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, and Bengal. Two each of the representatives have been elected to serve for one year on the first National Missionary Council, and these elected members have co-opted a number of others, so that a maximum of thirty-six should form the first National Missionary Council. The first meeting of this Council is to be held in Calcutta on February 4 and 5, 1914, and thus the Indian field of the world's Foreign Missionary enterprise comes into line with China, Japan, and other spheres, in a definite and hopeful movement.

The result of the enquiry by Board officers of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway into the cause of the derailment of an engine and tender at Chutterbuck siding has not transpired. About the same spot, six months ago, three passenger cars were derailed, thereby indicating that the permanent-way, which was raised lately two feet off the level of the road, with a flange 18 inches only on either side, is in some way connected with these accidents. The raising of the track is a source of danger, for whereas formerly the engine or cars had a chance of ploughing into the earth and so stopping, any accident now means turning turtle as in the case of the present derailment, where the engine turned a complete somersault and the tender rolled over it. Another derailment occurred last Friday to the down mail just as the train left Tindharia. In this case the spring of the bogie, which was full of tourists, broke, causing the car to leave the lines.

A correspondent to the *Desh* writes to the effect that a certain magistrate of Rawalpindi has introduced in his court a very effective method of checking malpractices among the ministerial staff of the courts. "The magistrate in question enquires of both parties in every case appearing in his court if any of them have been asked by one of the court officials to pay any gratification money and by this act of his he strikes at the very root of the evil. In this connection a correspondent writing to the *Panjabee* says that quite contrary is the method adopted by a subordinate Judicial officer in Lahore who insists that all applications, etc., should be filed with, and all sorts of references addressed to, his reader first and not to him direct. This, the correspondent contends, furnishes a tool in the hands of the ministerial staff who seek undue advantage of the undue privilege placed in their hands."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V. D., commanding dated February 2.

Duties for the Week ending 7th Feb. 1914 :—
Orderly Officer Lieut. H Agerup.
" Sergt. No. 1 Coy. Sergt. C. B. Banks.
" Sergt. No. 2 Coy. Sergt. A. W. Barker.

Members of Nos. 1 & 2 Companies are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements from Head-quarters as early as possible between the hour 9-0 a.m. and 4-0 p.m. on Week days only. Arms and Accoutrements cannot be issued at Head-quarters after 12 noon on 5th February 1914.

The E. E. Company will Parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Monday the 2nd February 1914, and proceed to Middle ground for Defence Light Manning.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-DAY'S SERVICES.

4th Sunday after Epiphany.
[Sunday 1st February, 1914.]

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—Lloyd in E flat. Hymns 82, 271, 322, 230; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Clarke Whitfield, Hymns 450, 82, 222; Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m. Holy Communion; 11 a. m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 a.m. Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion), (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a. m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain, Rev. J. Aitkinson Wilson, M. Litt. Holy Communion, 7-30 a.m; Holy Communion (Choral), 8 30 a.m.; Sunday School, 5-15 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 6-30 p.m.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon. The Rev. H. Martindale will celebrate and preach.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo St., Fort.—Rev. R. M. Gray, 9-30 a.m.; Rev. W. Thomson, 6-30 p.m.; Collection for the Poor. Holy Communion, 7-15 p.m.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—9-30 a. m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher; Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte, D.D.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m., and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass;

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar, Rev. J. J. Das. Sunday Services :—Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a. m. Evening Service, 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m. Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m., Evening Service, 5-30 p.m.,

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a.m. Preacher, Mr. L. G Cranna; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher Mr. R. A. Adams Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Mr. G. Bennett. Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Mr. A. V. Gosford. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. W. H. Stephens, 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m, Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service; 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9 a. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell; Evening Service, 6-30 p. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p. m.

It has been decided that no more executions will take place in Maidstone Prison. It is understood that this decision has been made in order to avoid the undesirable effect which the carrying out of capital sentences is known to produce in convict establishments. All future executions in Kent will take place at Canterbury.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe).

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

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MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Jan. 30. BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols...	75 15-16		unchgd
do. Rentes...	86 1-2	1-2	
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan...	93		unchgd
do. do. Govt. Securities...	64 7-16	3-16	
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 1-2		1-16
do. 2 months' hence ...	26 5-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	57 1-4		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris' ...	25·18 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin..	20·45 1-2		01
do. do. New York	4·85 3-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	3		since yesterday
do. Short London Bills ...			
3 month's sight...	2 1-16		1-4
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 month's sight...	2		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trades Bills...	2 7-8		1-4
do. 6 months' Fine Trades Bills...	3 1-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 3-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	1 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchanged.
Exchange on India 30 day sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Firm.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £300,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	180,000
Gold to Bombay	£	190,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£	10,000
Gold to Calcutta	£	10,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	.....

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL.—

Spot	...Moderate business—Easier.
Futures	...Barely steady.
Manchester	...Steady with a fair demand.

Total Sales	...	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500
Imports	...	23,000
Mid-Americans	...	7·09—92
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9·55—95

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·69 —02	6·69 —02	6·71 —03
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·69 —03	6·69 —02	6·66 —02
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.
6·62 —02	6·50 —01	6·33 —01 6·24 —01

New York 11 a.m., Mar. 12·38 May 12·16
New York noon call Mar. 12·39 May 12·18.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar. 12·61 May 12·68.

NEW YORK.—

		Bales.
Days' Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	54,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	...	62,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	14,000
Exports to Continent	...	16,000
Spot Cotton		12·75—10

Futures—Month of March 12·27—10
Futures—Month of May 12·05—12

Advanced early on favorable cotton goods situation and declined later owing to bearish week end statistics.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton		...12 15-16—1-8
Futures month of March		...12·45—14
Futures month of May		...12·52—13
Tone of Spot Cotton		...Quiet.

		Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	294,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	112,000
Do. do. to France Continent	...	127,000
Do. do. to Japan	...	17,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	...	1,081,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	...	893,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

		Bales.
Total Actual Exports...	...	7,000
Do. Forwarded	...	88,000
Do. Imports	...	135,000
Do Stocks	...	1,150,000
Stock of Cotton in London	...	4,280

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Cocanada Fair Red C.I.F. London	...5 1-8d
Cocanada Ginned do do	...5 9-32d
Western Good do do	...5 1-2d
	Liverpool, Jan. 30.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Quiet firm.
Tone Cloths— ...Steady
Weft American "54" ... 11 1-2
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 17 3-4
Tone—Yarn—Market ... Quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 3-8
Twist "32" W T C ... 10
Twist "32" B ... 10 3-8
Cloth Gamals 20 33 inch ... 12 9
Twist "36" W T C ... 10 1-4
Twist "36" C ... 10 5-8
Twist "42" ... 11 1-4
Twist American "60" ... 15 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 16 7-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 20 3-4
Grey shirtings 30 in by 37 1-2 ...
83 yds 16 by 12-8 lbs Red Heading 7 6
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13 lbs ... 8 2
White Nainsooks 25 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range... 2 9
" Mule 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends .. 2 0 1-2
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lipsons No. 1500 ... .
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11
Geo. Mayall's Yarn ... 11 1-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F. L'pool. 5 15-16
Buyers or Sellers ... Nominal.
Months ... Jan.-Feb.
Water Twist American 30s. ... 10 1-2
" " 40s. ... 11 1-2
Mule " 40s. ... 11
" " 50s. ... 12 5-8
" " 60s. ... 14 3-4
" Egyptian 40s. ... 15 1-2
" " 50s. ... 17
" " 60s. ... 18

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...	.....
Wheat White Karachi		...37 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months		...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports		—Hull—Nominal
Wheat Red Karachi		...Nominal.
Do. Months	...	.....
Do. Name of Ports—		.....

Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ...	Unchanged
Barletta Russo	do

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ...	Unchanged
Victorian ...	do
New South Wales ...	do

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	Nominal
Do. Months—	do
Do. Name of Ports— ...	do
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	...52 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—	...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Nearest value.
Brown Cawnpore	...47 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—	...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Port—	...Dunkirk—Value.
Tone—Steady.	

LINSEED.—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...47 3-4—3-8
Do. Months—	...Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—	...Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta	...46 9+6d.
Do. Months—	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—	...London—Done
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	—42+1-8
Do. Months—	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports	...Hamburg—Sellers. Quiet

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market...£d-0-0—0-1-3
Feb.-March—Hull—Buyers—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE.—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality.)	... 9 1-2 unchgd.

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber	... 3 1 1-2+1-4d. Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

METALS.—

Standard Copper	...£75 7-8unchgd.
Copper Brokers	...£80 1-2 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	...£5 7-8 unchgd.
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 oz 20, I.C Sheets per box. Cif Liverpool	
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F.O.B. Antwerp.	4-11 3
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 5 per cent. F.O.B Liverpool ...	11 5-0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C.I.F. India	5-3-9

FREIGHTS.—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—3s. 9d.—Nominal.

ARRIVAL.—

"Garryvaka." Spitzfels." "Rydal Hall."

GOAT SKIN.

Goat skin Sale closed to-day irregular with a slow demand.
Goat Skin sold 1,217,000.
Goat Skins Bombay —Unchanged.
Goat Skins Madras —3d. lower,

SUGAR.—

German Granulated Sugar— C & F India double bags.	12 9—3-4
Do. Months of Shipments. April-August—	Sellers.
Tone—Easier.	
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India	...11 10 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments	...March—Nominal.
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	...9 3 1-2unchgd.
Months of Shipments	...Jan.—Sellers. 9 5 1- —3-44 —May—Sellers.
Tone—Opened Dull. Closed Quiet.	
E A R & Similar Crystals C and F India	...13 4 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	...Mar.-July—Sellers.
Tone—Very slow demand.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta ...	...11 4 1-2unchgd.
C & F Bombay ...	...11 3
Months of Shipments	...Feb.—Value.
Tone—Dull.	
Java Sugar—Unchanged. Still idle.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 31st, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value. Rs.	From	Importers.
9 Boxes Bullion	3,75,000	London	Hongkong Bank
10 Boxes Sovns	7,50,000	do	Comptoir National
78 Bars Silver	1,50,000	do	do
269 Bars Silver	5,25,000	do	Yokohama Bank
193 Bars Silver	3,75,000	do	Eastern Bank
17 Bars Silver	2,25,000	do	International Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 29th Jan., 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	63	77,544
B. B. & C. I. Ry	37	44,557

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan.	6 p.c.
Bank of Madras rate since 3rd Jan.	7 p.c.

EXCHANGE :—

The market is steady but there is again little doing on either side of the account.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 7-32 March
Do. Paper Ready	...171 1-4
Do. Marks "	...133
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133 1-2
Shanghai do. "	...137 3-4
Japan do.	...143

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

There was a further rise of 3-16 in Rupee paper in London yesterday which has tended to keep the market very steady. Rates opened at 95 3-4 for Cash and 95 13-16 for the settlement and close 1-16 higher. A moderate business is reported.

We quote—

Cash	...Rs.	95 13 0
Settlement	...Rs.	95 14 0

BULLION :—

Bar silver in London was 1-16 lower for ready and forward at 26 1-2 and 26 5-16 respectively. The local market opened ar 67 3-16 for the first settlement and closes 1-16 higher as under.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	...Rs.	23 15 9
Australian Gold	...Rs.	23 15 3
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs.	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs.	67 8 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	67 4 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	66 12 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	...Rs.	76 14 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	76 10 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	76 2 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

GRUNING AND Co:—"There are signs of confidence returning owing to advance on the Stock Exchange."

WELD AND Co:—Liverpool:—"Narrow steady market; a little American straddle buying; a little bear pressure. New York:—Market declined on long liquidation. Local traders selling." The decline in the American markets continues and New York closed 10 to 12 points lower for futures while New Orleans was 13 to 14 points lower. The local market opened easier, good Broach being quoted Rs. 284 and fine Khamgaon Akola March Rs. 239. At the decline buyers came out and prices have improved during the day, closing as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry is moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	293	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	...	237	"
Fine " Wardha Hinganghat...		268	"
" " Nagpur	...	265	"
" " Yeotmal	...	257-8	"
" " Dhamangaon P.	...	250 1	"
" " Khamgaon Akola...		243	"
" " Amraoti	...	245	"
" " Khandeish	...	222	"
F. G. " Khandeish	...	213	"
Fine " Muthia	...	219	"
" " Bengal	...	215	"
F. G. Bengal	...	207	"

LIVERPOOL :—

Opening Tone	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	5,000
Total Imports	...	7,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
6·65 —04	6·65 —04	6·67 —04
April-May	May-June	June-July
6·65 —04	6·65 —04	6·62 —04
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·58 —04	6·45 —04	6·29 —04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

Tone market is quiet. We quote :—			
Ready	... Rs.	7 10	0 B.T.
May	... Rs.	8 11	6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

Tone market is quiet. We quote :—			
Brown Delhi May	... Rs.	8 14	0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	7 11	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	... Rs.	9 0	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—			
Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	57 0	0
Black Kutni	... Rs.	45 0	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—			
Ready	... Rs.	10 3	0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—			
Ready	... Rs.	34 0	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—			
Bold	... Rs.	48 0	0
Small	... Rs.	47 0	0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—			
Ready	... Rs.	8 0	0

WHEAT :—

Tone—Market is Steady. We quote :—

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready.	Rs.	5 9	0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	... Rs.	5 14	6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,580
Bank of India	...	65
Bank of Baroda	...	60
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank	...	15
Eastern Bank	...	76

MILL SHARES.

Ahmedabad Advance	...	815
Bombay United	...	487 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C.	...	pref 174 / ord. 223
Bombay Burma T. C.	...	897 1-2x.d.
Crescent	...	112 1-2
Currimbhai	...	225
Colaba Land	...	1,455
David	...	475
Fazulbhai	...	440
Kohinoor	...	750
Khatau Makanji	...	1,380
Manockji Petit	...	1,980
New Great Eastern	...	217 1-2
Nagpur	...	1,860
Swadeshi	...	1,472 1-2
Standard	...	1,160
Treacher and Co	...	480
Tata I. & S. Co.	...	ord 761-2 / def 136

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	...	128 3-4x.d.
New Benar	...	500 x. d.
New Mofussil	...	800
Phoenix	...	165

RAILWAYS.

Tapti	...	575
Sara Sirajgunj Ry	...	25
Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry...		685
Dhond-Baramati Ry	...	116
Central Provinces Ry	...	118 x. d.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	...	17,449 Bales.
Wheat	...	9,429 Cwts.
Linseed	...	4,190 "
Rapeseed	...	31 "
Gingellyseed	...	8,771 "
Poppyseed	...	Nil "
Groundnuts	...	7,482 "
Castorseed	...	7,656 "
Rice	...	1,874 "
Myrabollams	...	1,791 "
Cottonseed	...	33,926 "
Mowraseed	...	100 "
Gram	...	1,246 "
Joowar	...	5,728 "
Maize	...	Nil "
Barley	...	Nil "

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LTD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 10th January, 1914 were Rs. 5,185 making the total earning for the period 1st October 1913 to 10th January, 1914 to Rs. 71,958.

Total for the corresponding week of the last year	...Rs.	4,853
Total for the corresponding period of the last year	...Rs.	56,073

MANCHESTER COTTON REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co., Ltd., manufacturers and exporters, write from Manchester on Thursday, Jan. 8.

Cotton figures from August 31st last, last Friday.

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of Cotton.....	952,190	1,432,690
Liverpool Stock. American Cotton ...	741,920	1,241,230
American del'd Spinners for the week...	331,000	450,000
American into sight for the week ...	467,000	406,000
American into sight for the season ...	9,949,000	9,835,000
Receipts at American Ports ...	6,920,000	7,144,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of Cotton ...	5,999,000	6,780,000
Visible Supply. American Cotton ...	4,505,000	5,009,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian Cotton ...	528,000	496,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Surat) ...	179,000	92,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Bombay Green) ...	614,000	478,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of Cotton ...	173,000	105,000

The prices for Mid-American current month during the week are as follows :—January 2nd 6·69 1-2 ; 5th, 6·59; 6th, 6·61, 7th, 6·65 1-2; and to-day at noon 6·60 1-2 Spot Mid-American being quoted January 2nd 7·05, 5th 6·96, 6th 6·92, 7th 6·97 and to-day 6·92. The Liverpool Market was closed on Saturday the 3rd inst.

There has been very little change in values during the week, the slight easiness in Cotton prices hardly being felt in the price of yarns or woven goods nor is any change noticable in the general position of either spinners or manufacturers.

The increase in business doing during the past two or three weeeks seem to be maintained and numerous transactions of miscelleneous character have been done but at the same time there is a complete absence of heavy dealings and apparently, until either the demand from abroad becomes more insistent or cotton shows more stability, it seems improbable that operations will assume important dimensions. Still there is an undoubted increase in business doing after a period of some months' excessive dullness in which almost everyone seems to have shared and perhaps the price of Cotton during the past fortnight has had a good deal to do with the increase for the dull period corresponded roughly with the high prices. Bulk business was done by most markets when cotton was at about a sevenpenny level but these markets held off when values approached eightpence and now we get back to a sevenpenny basis more is doing. It must also not be overlooked that spinners and manufacturers' margins have to a great extent gone and comparing many of the present prices taken for the woven article with prices taken in the past the comparison shows cotton at somewhere about a sixpenny basis. Cloth prices are cheap just now without a doubt and business done for actual requirements should be fairly safe and now that the obstacle of high prices is removed it will be interesting to see whether or not the world is too full of Cotton goods to buy even at a reasonable figure.

We know that many manufacturers are considerably relieved by the decline in cotton as they are now enabled to cover their forward contracts without having to face a serious loss but we do not think anyone is hoping for a big decline nor do we consider one is likely. It would be one of the worst things that could happen for India with her present heavy stocks and a great depreciation would no doubt hit many of our customers very hard.

A report has been circulated here during the week that the Bombay dealers intended holding off buying for four months owing the heavy stocks in that market but the offers from there during the week have shown that there was nothing in such a nonsensical report. Probably this is what those dealers who have heavy stocks would like, to prevent cheaper goods coming into the market but it is hardly likely that those who are short of certain sorts and see as there is now a good opportunity of getting in at a reasonable figure will look upon the matter in the same light. With a market of such widespread interests as Bombay such an arrangement would be almost an impossibility.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 31.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—999 cwts teelseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Beugrove s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.
Clan Colquhoun s—4,100 cwts crushedbones, Hollingshurst and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—24 casks chutney, 2 cases Bombay ducks, Merwanji Poonjaji and Sons; 10 casks chutney, Manackji poonjaji and Sons; 8 casks chutney, D Dadabhoy; 66 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 24 cwts fishmaws, E. Moledines 45 cwts fishmaws M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Brounton s—14,000 cwts cottonseed Sunday and Co.
Falls of Archy s—23,000 cottonseed, Volkart Bros.
Lona s—500 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR WESTNORTHPOOL.

Falls of Archy s—2,250 tons manganesore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK

Iran s—2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Elswick Manor s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP

Chupra s—320 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Elswick house s—200 bales cotton, Solomon Bros; 1,600 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Arth Edler; 12 bales hemp, K. Vishram and Co; 55 bales hemp, C. Peraj and Co; 2 cases cardamoms, 1 cwts cardamoms, shells, M. Ai Kayuni; 1,500 cwts myrabolums, S Cooverj. and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—150 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—1,650 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Graz s—4 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arachne s—1,050 cwts myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co; 155 bales gunny weappers, 70 bales cotton cuttings, 59 cwts buffalo pickers, Solomon Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Arachne s—175 bales cotton waste, Solomon Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Federicks Glavic s—100 bales cotton, 5,005 cwts linseed, A. Blascheck and Co; 4,899 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 13 bales hemp, K. Vishram and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Vermont s—400 bales cotton. Ralli Bros; 800 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.
Gleuchang s—900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 67 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.
Kawachi Maru s—1,100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Austria s—1,100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kawachi Maru s—400 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy.
Austria s—500 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kawachi Maru s—800 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy.
Austria s—500 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Austria s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—JAN. 31.

Steamer Habsburg from Trieste Agents A. L. S. N. Co.—4 cases ryno horns, 329 cases, 380 barrels nails, 450 bags almonds, 2 barrels 214 cases lamps, 11 cases glass beads, 1,018 cases glass bangles, 37 cases hollow glass, 1,664 cases plate glass, 282 cases safety matches, 1 case essential oil, 1 case colour, 2 cases, 249 bales paper, 35 cases soap, 123 cases cotton goods, 10 cases woollen goods, 16 cases wool yarn, 15 cases twine, 5 cases Berlin wool, 9 cases silk waste yarn.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ..	2,00,00,000	1,83,00,000	5,19,8 9	50	1 845	14*	1.	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ..	1,00 00,000	1,06 ,00,000	6,07,18 8	500	1,360	13	1	13	13	
Bank of Madras ..	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,93,574	500	1,1 0	1	1	1	1	
Bank of Rangoon ..	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,223	100	-0		6	4½	*11	2½d
Bank of India ..	50,0 ,000k	5,00,000	2,03 335	5	64	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank L' ..	25,00,000h	30,00,000	1 21,000	100	335	18	18	18	18	c
Alliance Bank ..	20,00,000	30,00,000	81,3 9	100	283	14	14	14	14	1 b
Chartered of India ..	£1,200,0 0k	£1,70 ,000	£ 32,53	£20	£5	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London ..	£ 13 ,625	£14,000	£1,34	£25	47	4	1	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ..	£ 00,000	£15,0 0	£7,99	£1	75	..	..	..	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,000k	$32,450,0 0	$2 15,0 0	$ 25	$ 0	3	. 34	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00,000k	15 0 ,0 0	5,33, 15	50	26	"		7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ..	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	25	7½		8	8	...
Mercantile of India ...	£19 ,50 s £375,0 08	£415,000	£ 0,10	£1 £5	£21 ½ £3 ½	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ..	£1,00,000k	£1,000,000	£34,033	£ 2½	61	14	37½	1	14	...
Punjab National ..	9,89,153	10,0 ,000	3 ,000	100	470	1	0	10	11	11

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6½	680
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	p.c.	145
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	113
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c.	19
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	118
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August	7½	575
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	142

Name of Company.	Issued Capital.	Number of Shares.	Nominal value	Paid up	Present price
Sara-Sirajganj Ry. Co. Ltd...	80 lacs	80,000	100	25	23
Mandra-Bhon Ry. Co. Ltd...	27½ lacs	27,500	100	25	27½

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-13.	Paid up per Share.	Market quotations.	Profit and Loss carried forward 31-12-12	DIVIDENDS P. C. PER YEAR. 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p.
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co.	Tunchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	810	110	12-	15-	5	4	n
Bombay Flourmill Co. Ltd.	Volkart Brothers	3,60,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910	6,53	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ltd...	Kothari Sultan and Co.	45,925	...	31,20	1,03,000	275	200	—20	..	..	15	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ltd.	J. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,225	100	240	39,240	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,41,030	47,27,875 14-5	700	1,435	3,3 3-4-8	11½	11½	1½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ltd.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-3-7	...	500	250	9213-15-8	...	...		6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ltd.	Tata Sons and Co.	96,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	500 / 250	1,855	43,236	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ltd...	Jurrimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	111½	4,531	4	...	..	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ltd	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	800	170	1,23 779	..	..	..	..	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ltd.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,43,200	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	8½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,0 ,000	13,39,482	...	500	140	3,23,537	...	...	...	...	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	S. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 2,13,000	...	500	415	62,516	11	5	2	...	...
Fazulboy Mills Ltd ..	Jurrimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,00c	...	250	437½	3772-15-	10ps	10ps	15p	50ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tuckerbund and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,21,207 11-1 m	500	430	5,745- 14-5	30ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,005	...	50	400	13,705	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,8 ,815 Loss	..	...		...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ltd ...	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,894	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,305	...	500	100	1,13,232	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd.	Killick Nixon & Co	13,50,000	10,00,000	19,37,000	26,65,653	500	745	9412 15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd.	Khatau Makanji Spg. Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8 3	...	1,000	1,380	7,036- 3 x. d.	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Gooculdas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,83,755	...	500	1,138 x. d.	33016 4-	17	10	13	30	...
Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	D

Women's Interests.

HOME AND SOCIETY.

OUR TWO GREATEST ACTRESSES.

NOVELTIES OF THE THREE ARTS BALL.

AN ARTIST'S STORY.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Beyond the simple domestic life at Sandringham, there is little to record concerning the King and Queen. The King and the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, accompanied by the equerries-in-waiting have been out shooting most days, but the Royal party took matters easily, as there were not the elaborate arrangements which are customary when there is a big battue. The Queen has been out driving on afternoons, and has been all round the neighbourhood, being always accompanied by Princess Mary. During the recent cold spell, the lakes and ponds were frozen hard and the "ice-parties" were much enjoyed. In former days, when the frost looked like lasting, guests received a general invitation to spend every evening on the ice. Great braziers of coal, placed at intervals on the banks, afforded warmth to the spectators, and marquees were erected by the side of the lake from which hot soup, coffee, and hot drinks of all kinds were served to the guests. Blazing torches, charcoal fires, and coloured lanterns made the scene most picturesque.

The younger generations of the Royal family, it is said, are not so proficient on their skates as were some of their elders, possibly from want of opportunity. The late King was a very good skater, but was surpassed in this respect by the Duke of Edinburgh. His present Majesty used to be an adept at the difficult sport of hockey on the ice, and was one of the most active "forwards" in the Sandringham Team instituted in old days by King Edward. The game used to be played with a ball instead of a bung, with the result that the play was uncommonly fast and falls very numerous. The Duke of Connaught is a good skater and Princess Patricia is easily first among the younger Princesses.

Their Majesties, when the Court arrives at Windsor Castle next week, will entertain upon rather a large scale. But their guests will be limited to the official and diplomatic circles, with a few of their more intimate friends included. Shooting will take place almost daily over the Royal preserves, where the supply of birds is still extremely good. There will be music every evening in the State drawing rooms and some well-known artists will travel down from town to take part. The Prince of Wales is not to accompany his parents to the Castle, since the Oxford Lent term commences this week, and His Royal Highness will travel direct to his University from York Cottage.

SOCIETY IN SWITZERLAND.

The Earl and Countess of Lytton are staying at Murren, Switzerland. Lord Lytton went on ahead with his two elder children, Viscount Knebworth and Lady Hermione Lytton. Lord and Lady Lytton are both expert skaters and devoted to winter sports, and go to Switzerland regularly every year about this time. When in England, they spend the greater part of their time at Knebworth House, their beautiful and historic seat in Herefordshire, which was occupied for some years by the late Lord Strathcona. Knebworth is celebrated as being one of the finest Tudor houses in England, and contains a wonderful collection of pictures, as well as a great many interesting historical relics.

MISS ELLEN TERRY'S NEW PART.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who has just been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and Miss Ellen Terry are the two supreme actresses now living; and, considering their record and their present activities they are two very wonderful women. Mme Sarah Bernhardt is in her sixty-eighth year and still studying and creating new parts; while Miss Ellen Terry, within a month or two of her sixty-sixth birthday, has just learned a new part—that of the Abbess in the "Paphnutius"—for a mere couple of shows. On Sunday last and on Monday, Miss Ellen Terry appeared as the Abbess in the 10th century Benedictine nun's Latin play, "Paphnutius," which has been translated by Miss Christopher St. John. It was in many ways a remarkable performance. Perhaps the best interpretive note on Miss Terry's superb acting comes from the translator of the play. "It has been a great joy to me" says Miss St. John "to watch Miss Terry at rehearsals. Everything she does, and does with so much instinctive understanding, seems to proceed from the very atmosphere of the convent itself—the convent in which the nun Hroswitha wrote this beautiful play and five others nearly 1,000 years ago. The ordinary actress, playing the part of a nun, seems to think it necessary to assume a new voice and a new face when talking about God. But to Miss Terry God is a fact and not a sentiment, and her utterances are the real thing. When she raises the fingers in giving the Benediction, it is no stage action, but the action of an abbess who has done it thousands of times before."

QUAINT CONVENT PLAY.

I understand that a German scholar found the manuscript of "Paphnutius" and was the first person to print it—somewhere near the end of the 15th century. Hroswitha, the nun, was a very exceptional person—a poet as well as a playwright: in a way, a poet laureate, for she was commanded by Otho the Red to write a panegyric to the virtues of his father, the first German Emperor of the Otho family. "Paphnutius" presents the story of the Great courtesan Thais, and the idea behind it is the compassion shown for the sinner, when the sinner is ready to do proportionate penance. The monk who imposes the penance on Thais, fearful that it might be too hard for her, goes forth to consult St. Anthony, and, as the nun-playwright puts it, to find "if the Divine Mercy has been softened to indulgence." St. Anthony answers that he will ask his disciples to pray very hard for knowledge on the matter. A youth among the disciples, with a mystic sense, is granted a vision, and in this he sees great glory prepared in heaven for the repentant Thais. When the monk returns to soften the penance for the courtesan he finds her on the way to "win a seat in the great white rose of paradise," as Dante wrote.

Miss Miriam Lewes, who is very good-looking and who, like many people with Slav blood in their veins, has great sprituality took the part of Thais with a realism difficult to convey in cold print. Hroswitha has made the monk a fine, strong, sympathetic person, most human and most divine, feeling heartily for the woman while reprehending the sinner, and imposing his penance on Thais with a strictness almost sorrowful in its delivery. Mr. Harcourt Williams did full justice to the part. Miss Edith Craig, (Miss Ellen Terry's brilliant daughter), acted as producer of the play. According to Miss Terry, who looks upon the play as a very remarkable production, religion, if dealt with at all in modern drama, is mere sentiment. In "Paphnutius", she says religion seems to be life itself, a thing not to be sentimental over but to live. The Pioneer Players are to be congratulated on the novelty of their performance which from an artistic point of view was an unqualified success.

RATHER A LONG TIME.

Artists are notoriously indifferent to conditions which govern the conduct of less-gifted people. A good story in this connection has been unearthed about Sir Thomas Lawrence, two of whose pictures come to the National Portrait Gallery under the will of Mr. Henry Lynch. Sir Thomas appears to have been somewhat dilatory in his work, Lord Mexborough having commissioned him to paint his wife and little boy. The artist announced after a couple of sitting that he could finish the picture without troubling them to come again. Years went on and no portrait was delivered. At length Lord Mexborough called and insisted that Lawrance should let him have it within a month. "I admit I've been a long time," said Sir Thomas. "The fact is I find that another sitting is necessary. If Lady Mexborough will kindly bring the baby along, I will finish the portrait in a week." "My wife will be happy to give you another sitting," replied the Earl, "but the baby is in the Guards."

MRS. BULLOCK WORKMAN.

Mrs. Bullock Workman has been awarded a medal by the French Academy of Sports for her feat in climbing the Himalayas. Apart from her recent Indian expedition, which has been elaborately chronicled and which has won her several distinctions, Mrs. Bullock Workman has a wonderful record for a woman. She is the daughter of ex-Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, and was educated in New York and Germany. She married Dr. W. H. Workman, a man of many American and European. Retiring from practice owing to ill-health, Dr. and Mrs. Workman have devoted their time to travel. Mrs. Workman can say what few women can—namely, that she has been through Spain, North Africa, Palestine, Asia Minor, Egypt, Greece, India, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra and (not to enumerate unduly) Cochin China. In 1899, she made three first record ascents for women in the Karakoram mountains, the highest of which was Mt Kosar Gunge, 21,000 feet. She has explored the Chogo Lungma glacier, Baltistan. She climbed one of the Nun Kun peaks in the Himalayas 23,300 feet high, an ascent which gave her the world record for mountaineering with men. She is a member of several learned societies, including the Royal Asiatic Society in London. She is also a well-known authoress and lecturer.

ON A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

Earl and Countess Grey were amongst the well-known people who went abroad last week, being accompanied by their elder daughter, Lady Sibyl Grey. They have gone on a voyage round the world and do not expect to be back in England again for five or six months. Lord and Lady Grey have already seen a good deal of the world, as the former has been Administrator of Rhodesia and Governor-General of Canada. On this trip they intend to visit India, China, and Japan.

THE THREE ARTS BALL.

London Society is greatly interested in the Three Arts Costume Ball which will be held at the Royal Opera House Covent Garden on Thursday next, (Jan. 22). We are promised a riot of fashions—in dancing, from the old-time Lancers to the Tango and Maxixe; in dresses, from courtly trains to split skirts with a dash of futurism in design and colour. The ball promises many novelties. Ladies will wear green hair—these will be futurists. Others will wear dresses cut after the predilections of cubists—to the uninitiated eye they will look as if they are wrapped in a patchwork quilt. And the majority will favour a new colour for the trimmings of their costumes, a colour which for want of a better name has been christened "Tango." It combines "the pinkiness of a boiled salmon with the yellowness of a sunflower." It is certainly attractive on the street if worn with dark or navy blue costumes. Worn with green, blue or white hair, the effect is lurid, and consequently futurists have claimed it as an essential colour of a futurist's garb.

Among the novel features will be the flashlight tableaux from the favourite plays of the past. These will last ten minutes, and will include the original casts of "Peter Pan" and "The Admirable Crichton." Sir Herbert Tree and Miss Marie Lohr will be seen as Sir Peter and Lady Teazle, Miss Marie Tempest as Peg Woffington, and Miss Dorothea Baird as Trilby. The flash lights will also reveal Mr. H. B. Irving, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Miss Pauline Chase, Miss Hilda Trevelyan, Miss Nina Boucicault, and Mr. Gerald du Maurier in some of their old characters, and these memories will be supplemented by a series of present-day play-groups. One feature, which is also the great feature of the evening, is a well-guarded secret. It is to be a "surprise" that is well calculated to gladden the heart of any artist. Musicians, painters, dramatists, and actors who are members of the "Three Arts" have always clamoured for such a feature, and this year they are to get it.

FAIRY STORY IN REAL LIFE.

Rescued from the gutter, a Hull street arab has been given a home on the estate of the Dowager Lady Nunburholme at Warter Priory. Motoring through Hull, the lad's ragged condition attracted her attention, and inquiries showed that he was ill as well as hungry. After having given him a good meal, Lady Nunburholme had him taken to the infirmary, and on his discharge she took him to her house at Warter Priory. The boy's father has promised the stipendiary magistrate that he will not disturb the arrangement. I wonder whether the little Arab will turn out to be a chauffeur or a gardener or will he aspire to greater achievements?

THE CARE OF GLASS.

WHAT TO DO WITH BEAUTIFUL OLD SPECIMENS.

Cut crystal and glass are enjoying an immense popularity. Reproductions of the most beautiful quality have been made from the Georgian days, when cut crystal was so richly chased and ornamented, and from the time of Queen Anne, when square patterns and festoons of leaves made table glass highly decorative. Amongst the old Italian designs the intaglio pattern has been revived, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and reproductions include crystal lamps and cut candlesticks. There are also Bohemian and Venetian models with richly gilded scroll work, and a glass that will delight hostesses who seek for novel colourings is the cameo, which is in the softest opal tints. Jacobean goblets, decanters, bowls, and glasses are introduced into table schemes with most decorative and satisfactory results. In washing cut-glass, especially that which is deeply cut, never use hot water. If you do, the thin places will heat so much more suddenly than the thick portions that they will expand quickly and break the glass. Have your cut-glass in a warm room for several hours before washing it. The water should be just warm, and in it should be put a generous amount of household ammonia. Each piece should be put into the bowl separately and rolled over quickly, so that the entire surface may become wet at once. If the cutting is at all deep, rub all crevices with a stiff brush covered with a lather of ordinary soap. Rinse the glass in another bowl containing water of the same temperature, to which has been added a squeeze of blue from the washing blue bag, then dry immediately upon a clean and soft linen towel, and the glass will be perfectly clean and bright.

Should you wish to give an added lustre, polish the glass with alcohol. Hold the piece of glass to be treated over a clean basin, and pour the alcohol—which must have been standing in a warm room long enough to lose its chill—over the glass, letting it run down into the basin beneath, so that it will not be wasted. Wipe dry instantly, and polish with a soft piece of linen, and let the final polish be given by a soft piece of old silk. Do not touch the glass with the bare hands after the polishing process. It will then glisten with a diamond-like brilliancy.

LOOPING AIRWOMAN.

SERIOUS ILLNESS AFTER RECORD TRIP.

Miss Trehawke Davies, the first woman to loop the loop, was lying seriously ill at her flat in London in mail week.

She achieved the distinction of being "the upside-down airwoman" on January 3 last. Never robust, she had the misfortune, some time before the flight, to have been involved in a motor-car accident, and the effects still weighed upon her, but she wanted to "Pegouder." Her doctor forbade it—emphatically. She motored to Hendon during the afternoon to see Mr. Gustav Hamel's inverted flying, and insisted upon looping the loop with him there and then. "I am afraid there may be trouble with the doctor," she said to a friend, but she had always been used to having her own way.

After the "grand whirling delight," as she described it, Miss Trehawke Davies returned home to bed.

THE FIRST WOMAN TO BE CHLOROFORMED.

The death of Mrs. Agnes Thomson, the first woman to inhale choloroform occurred at Streatham in mail week, at the age of eighty-three. She was a niece of Sir J. Y. Simpson's wife, and, with her father, Commander Petrie, was present at 52, Queen-street, Edinburgh, on the eventful night, November 4, 1847, when the great discovery was made of the use of choloroform by Sir James (then Professor) Simpson.

On that occasion, after Sir James and his assistants had recovered from the effects of the experimental doses upon themselves, Miss Petrie came forward to be experimented upon and proved a most happy subject under the influence of the drug, as, when falling asleep, she made the remark: "I am an angel, a beautiful angel! How are you all down there?"

Mr. and Mrs. A. Newell, of Gosberton Risegate, South Lincolnshire, have seven sons serving the King. The eldest has 18 years' service in the Navy, and the other six are all in the Lincolnshire Regiment. The father himself served in the Norfolk Regiment for six years.

To a woman who asked if she could marry again, as she had not seen her husband for twelve years, Mr. Leycester, the Thames Police Court Magistrate, replied that in the event of her first husband turning up she could not be prosecuted for bigamy, but the marriage would not be legal.

A WOMAN'S TRAVELS.

IN THE WILDS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

TALE OF AN INDIAN BABY.

Mrs. Charles Henshaw has given another fascinating lecture for young people at the Whitehall Rooms. Mrs. Henshaw is one of the very small band of women who can write F.R.G.S. after their names, and she is widely known in Canada as a botanist of high achievements.

Her lecture deals with British Columbia, through which she has travelled extensively, and it was illustrated with some magnificent lantern slides, most of which she secured herself. British Columbia, famous for its fruit and its mountains, is Canada's maritime province, whose western shores are washed by the waters of the Pacific. High passes 9,500ft. high, meadows carpeted with flowers of a hundred dyes, old Indian trails threading forests of spruce and pine, and game tracks offering a bare foothold on the barren face of the cliffs—these were the things dealt with yesterday. Even British Columbians know little of the vast Alpine region of the Dominion lying at their very doors and covering an area of some 200,000 square miles. Eighty miles out of every hundred have never been trodden by the foot of a white man. Twenty years ago there was practically no civilisation in the mountains. At Lake Louise, which is to-day one of the most popular tourist centres, a tent was Mrs. Henshaw's only shelter in 1892. There were no roads then, no trails save those trodden by Indian feet, and the steel rails of the trans-continental line were still new and shining. While roads are now appearing here and there and towns begin to dot the country, the unparalleled grandeur of the district remains unaltered.

The mountains abound in cliffs, forests, waterfalls, hanging glaciers, snowfields and lakes. Many peaks are still unclimbed, and their Alpine flora will one day be the life-study of a great scientist. The flowers which carpet the slopes of the valleys are among the most beautiful in the world. The stern outlines of the precipices are softened by fringes of saxifrage, stonecrops, and moss campion, while the dim canons are lighted up by the golden flames of the arnicas and hawkweeds. Many remarkable flower photographs were shown, which were only obtained by the lecturer at great personal risk. While on the subject of photographs, Mrs. Henshaw told a pathetic story of a Stony Indian family.

The Indians, as a rule, fear the "devil's box," as they call the camera. Sampson Beaver, who lived on the Kootena Plains, had no such fear, and when his little child died, he begged for a picture of her. So a slide was thrown on the screen. It showed him and a tragic-faced woman, who had dressed her baby in the finest ermine furs for her long sleep below the snows. It was a sad picture, for the Stony Indian mother is a very human creature, and with the passing of that tiny soul the squaw's heart had broken.

LINGERIE.

LATEST FASHIONS AND MATERIALS.

Although the dictates of fashion might at first sight appear to have reduced underwear to an almost negligible item in the feminine wardrobe of to-day, this is very far from being the case. It would indeed be nearer the mark to say that in proportion as its size has dwindled so has the importance attached to it increased. Nor, be it remarked, have the scanty proportions to which a smart woman's lingerie been reduced caused any corresponding decline in the amount expended on it.

The fact is that the present vogue for preserving the natural outline of the figure has caused none but the finest and most gossamery tissues to be used for underwear, and these are precisely the most costly.

In cold weather, a woman finds it necessary to compensate for the little protection offered by her toilettes by some warm, but at the same time light, undergarment.

For this purpose, combinations in silk or in a mixture of cashmere and fine flexible silk are worn, either next the skin or over the chemise, according to individual taste. These combinations are very warm and not at all bulky.

In addition, those who are susceptible to cold wear a "culotte" of fine knitted silk, caught in above the knee by a narrow band of elastic, hidden by a hollow frill of silk muslin or satin, with a natty little silver or steel buckle a the side.

Knitted silk chemises are not much worn in France, where women have always preferred to wear fine linen or batiste next the body.

Chemises are very short just now and are caught in at the back; and an insertion of finest lace, Bruges, point d'Irlande or a narrow band of silk ribbon, at the level of the bust, gives them an Empire cut. Shoulder straps of white silk or black velvet complete their appearance and are a very original and becoming novelty.

Very smart combination skirts, which serve at the same time as cache-corset and bust-protector, are very popular for wear over the corset, which, it may be noted in passing, is more flexible and lightly-boned than ever.

Both the upper and lower parts are of lace, through which run insertions of narrow bands of silk muslin. The skirt is in silk linen or the finest knitted silk; the latter has an advantage in that it is warmer. The shoulder straps are of narrow ribbon.

This model can be repeated in various ways, and every woman can follow her own taste, and adapt it according to her ideas of what suits her best.—Paris Edition, *New York Herald*.

From the Poets.

THE OLD ARM-CHAIR.

I love it, I love it, and who shall dare
To chide me for loving that old arm-chair?
I have treasured it long as a sainted prize,
I've bedewed it with tears and embalmed it with sighs;
'Tis bound by a thousand bands to my heart,
Not a tie will break, not a link will start
Would you learn the spell? A mother sat there,
And a sacred thing is that old arm-chair.

ELIZA COOK.

THE "MATCHLESS"
ANTI-MAGNETIC KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.

18" Size from Rs. 10.
16" Size from Rs. 11.
Over 200,000. in use in India.

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18" medium size. Catalogues free on demand.

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BRASS DOOR-PLATES
½" letter at 0-4-0
1½" „ „ 0-12-0
including frame.

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WOODEN DOOR-PLATES
at 0-2-0 per letter including frame.
For particulars see our handbill.

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AGENTS WANTED.

ARMY CANTEENS.

CATERING FOR THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

THREE SYSTEMS COMPARED.

The Military correspondent of the *Daily Mail* writes:—

The majority of people possess but a vague idea of what is meant by a garrison or regimental institute, commonly known as the canteen.

The average man in the street thinks it is some noisome place of evil repute at which the soldier is encouraged to get drunk and generally corrupted. Of course, it is nothing of the sort. Let me explain what it is.

A garrison or regimental institute is established in every military station or unit in order to supply soldiers and their families and friends with the best articles at the lowest prices, and to provide means for their recreation and amusement.

The institute is divided into (a) liquor bar and coffee-room, which are generally combined and conducted on the lines of an ordinary restaurant, except that while ale and stout are provided only during authorised hours, no spirits are permitted; (b) grocery shop at which provisions, milk, fish, fresh fruit, vegetables, bread, confectionery, coal, wood, oil, stationery, tobacco, haberdashery, etc., are dispensed; (c) recreation rooms, consisting of reading and games, rooms in which entertainments are given, and books, periodicals, and papers are supplied. A subscriber pays, according to his rank, a small fixed monthly subscription for the use of these rooms, a subscription which generally includes the shooting gallery, cricket ground, and all outdoor recreation.

THREE SYSTEMS.

The liquor bar, coffee-room, and grocery shop may be conducted on either the regimental system, the tenant system or the co-operative agency system, according as the local military authorities deem best. In each case a committee of management, composed of three regimental (or garrison) officers is appointed by the commanding officer of the unit, under whose orders it acts, the president of the committee being as a rule a field officer.

This committee supervises the conduct of the institute, and is responsible for the rules being enforced. In addition, a sub-committee, composed of one corporal or private per squadron, company, etc., elected by his comrades, is appointed to supervise the immediate internal management of the institute, and to make such recommendations as appear to them to be desirable. All men employed in the canteen are prohibited from having any personal interest in the purchases, sales, profits, perquisites connected with the management of the institute. Except the accountant and the librarian in an institute conducted on the regimental system, the personnel employed in canteens is as much as possible confined to pensioners and Army reservists, no soldier on an Army engagement being employed.

Printed price lists, approved by the committee, adorn the walls of all canteens. All articles for issue to soldiers' messes and families must be bought in the cheapest markets consistent with good quality and retailed at a fractional profit on their cost price, many articles being sold at cost price. Malt liquor is never sold in larger measures than one pint, and its sale in the grocery shop is forbidden. No liquors must be sold to any person appearing to be in the slightest degree under the influence of drink, nor are civilians, except those specially authorised by the general commanding, permitted to purchase articles at the institute at any time. Pass-book accounts, settled weekly, for officers' and sergeants' messes and for soldiers' families, are allowed. No entertainments are permitted in the premises of the liquor bar.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

All payments from the funds of the institute are made personally by the president of the committee, while bills are settled monthly. In small institutes, such as that of a battalion, the accumulated profits must not exceed £100. All profits are disposed of to promote the interests and welfare of the troops. They may not be applied to any thing connected with churches or religious services, or to charities or institutions of any kind except such as are formed for the benefit of the troops or their families while serving or on leaving the colours. All articles procured for a canteen are liable to be analysed by an official expert.

Under the regimental system the prescribed accounts and business books of the institute—no others being allowed—are kept by a selected non-commissioned officer of the unit. All money paid by a customer is at once placed in a locked register, which is checked daily by an officer. The manager is selected by the commanding officer. In order to stimulate competition and to ensure the provision of articles of sound quality, contracts for the purchase of supplies are made by public tender, a separate contract for liquor and for each group of articles being generally arranged in order to encourage local produce. The form of tender is very exact and stringent, especially as regards the conditions as to quality. The procedure is somewhat elaborate. Tenders and samples are settled by two "contract boards." The first board consists of officers only, who open and schedule the tenders, open the cases of samples, and write on each package the number given in the schedule to the tender of the firm forwarding it. It also prepares a second schedule omitting the names of the firms tendering, and this is the only information given to the second board. The second board consists of officers and men of the institute committee, and sub-committee, who examine the samples, compare them as to quality and price, and select the number which they recommend for acceptance. The decisions of the second board are then sent to the first board, who insert on the original schedule the name of the firm the number of whose tender has been proposed for the contract by the second board, and forward all the proceedings of both boards to the commanding officer for approval.

SELECTION OF TENANT.

The selection of a tenant for an institute is also made by means of tenders. In this case the quality of articles and amount of rebate given by the tenant under an agreement are the main factors. No brewer or his agent is accepted as a tenant.

Under the co-operative agency system the canteen is handed over under an agreement to a registered co-operative society, which acts as the agent of the commanding officer. The society selected is, under a legal obligation, required to return all profits, less working expenses and 5 per cent. interest on capital to the regiment.

Whatever system is adopted in each garrison or unit, all institutes are subject to periodical inspection by independent officers.

Such is a brief description of the administration of Army canteens at home. It seems, however, that the system, however good it may be, has had its day so far as the regimental officer is concerned. Officers are now worked, and worked hard, throughout the year in the military training of themselves and their men. This is as it should be. Army canteens are necessary, but their proper management involves too much time and trouble, to say nothing of the pecuniary loss sometimes suffered by officers, to whom the buying and selling of beer, groceries, etc., do not appeal. The system is out of joint with the times, and should be administered by a seperate non-combatant department forthwith. The Army looks to Colonel Seely to effect this reform.

THE CANTEEN TRIAL.

LIST OF THE DEFENDANTS AT BOW-STREET.

At Bow-street Police Court on January 17 Sir John Dickinson, the chief Metropolitan Magistrate, will begin the hearing of the summonses arising out of the "Army Canteen Inquiry."

There are sixteen persons named in the summons, issued on January 8—eight Army officers and eight civilians, the latter all being connected with the firm of Lipton, Ltd., provision merchants and Army caterers, of City-road, London, E.C.

The process which was issued by the chief magistrate, refers to information having been laid that certain named persons had unlawfully conspired, that considerations and gifts should be offered to, and accepted by, public officers as inducements and rewards for showing favour to a certain person, to wit, Lipton, Ltd., in relation to the affairs and business of the Crown.

The persons named in the summons are:—

MILITARY.

Hon. Lieutenant and Quartermaster William James Armstrong, Norfolk Regiment.
Sergeant-Major George Petchy Bennett, West Riding Regiment.
Hon. Lieutenant and Paymaster James Burns, 8th Hussars.
Hon. Lieutenant and Quartermaster Thomas Henry Johnson, Royal Lancaster Regiment.
Hon. Lieutenant and Quartermaster William Kelly, Leinster Regiment.
Staff-Sergeant Thomas Millward, Army Service Corps.
Hon. Captain and Quartermaster George Edward Mitchell, Devon Regiment.
Hon. Captain and Quartermaster Charles Quarrell, Suffolk Regiment.

CIVILIAN.

John Cansfield, general manager and a director of Lipton, Ltd.
Archibald Minto, formerly head of Military Department of Lipton, Ltd., and was in the employ of the Company for many years.
James Craig, was general manager of the Military Department of Lipton, Ltd., in Ireland.
Daniel Lynch, manager of the Canteen Department of Lipton, Ltd., for Ireland.
Andrew Laing, military manager of the Aldershot Department of Lipton, Ltd., been in the service of the firm for about ten years.
Frederick William Owen, an inspector in connection with the Salisbury branch of the Military Department of Lipton, Ltd.
Edward Arthur Pegley, formerly an inspector of the Military Department of Lipton, Ltd., in the Colchester district, but left the firm about two years ago.
Alfred Swain, indoor shorthand clerk in the Military Department of Lipton, Ltd.

The prosecution will be conducted on behalf of the Public Prosecutor (Sir Charles Mathews), by Mr. R. D. Muir and Mr. Travers Humphreys. The military defendants by Mr. Earnest Wild, K.C., Mr. H. H. Curtis-Bennett, and Mr. Edmund Brown, instructed by Messrs. Kingsley Wood and Co. and Messrs. Crossman, Pritchard, Crossman, and Block. Counsel for the civilians will be Sir Edward Carson, K.C., Mr. C. F. Gill, K.C., Mr. George Elliot, K.C., Mr. Ernest Charles, K.C., Mr. W. Frampton, Mr. A. H. Bodkin, Mr. Barrington Ward, Mr. Artemus Jones, and Mr. Scanlan, M.P., instructed by Messrs. Neve, Beck, and Kirby.

The Act under which proceedings have been taken provides for a maximum fine of £500 or two years' imprisonment, or both, or if dealt with summarily—at the police court—a fine of £50 or four months' imprisonment, or both.

AMAZING "BAG."

From the series of marshy lakes at Fogliano, Caprolace and Manaci there comes a notice of a remarkable shoot made by the Count of San Martino, the Duke di Sangro, and other sportsmen, in all eighteen guns. No fewer than 4,196 coots were bagged, and there were hundreds left untouched, because all the munition was exhausted. No one living remembers such a quantity of birds.

Excavations on the site of the ancient Priory of Dunmow have resulted in several interesting discoveries. About 2ft. below the surface the site of the altar was found, and there were unearthed three brick tombs, divided only by the brick partition, and in *echelon* position. There was evidence of interment, but not a vestige of any coffin in the tombs.

The Middlesex justices resolved on Saturday in mail week to impose 50 per cent. of the maximum charges under the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910, in respect of all existing on-licences renewed in Middlesex for the current year. The 50 per cent. levy is estimated to produce £9,600, which on the basis of what has been previously awarded will enable the committee to deal with 12 licences this year.

FRAUDS ON THE UNWARY.

SIR ARTHUR HARDINGE'S WARNING.

THE SPANISH PRISONER AND HIS DAUGHTER.

The *Times* has received the following letter from Sir Arthur Hardinge, the British Ambassador in Madrid:—

British Embassy, Madrid.

SIR,—I should be grateful if you would allow me to call attention in your columns to the so-called "Spanish swindle." This time-honoured fraud continues to be practised upon the unwary by a gang of ingenious swindlers established in Madrid and other Spanish towns. Assisted by accomplices in England, they single out their victims and extract money from them by means of a letter, which is generally to the following effect:—

A Spanish prisoner who is dying in a military prison desires to provide for his only daughter. He possesses a large fortune, secreted somewhere, and offers to transfer it to his correspondent if the latter will maintain and educate the child. Certain obligations, however, must first be discharged, and for this purpose about £100 is to be forwarded in bank-notes to a given address, where the prison chaplain will receive the sum and escort the girl to England. The fortune will then be handed over. The story is usually supported by forged documents and newspaper cuttings.

I hope that this letter may serve to put some prospective victims on their guard. Persons receiving letters such as I have indicated would do well to communicate with his Majesty's Embassy.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR H. HARDINGE, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador.

THE TRICK DESCRIBED.

A correspondent writes to the paper:—

It is evident from Sir Arthur Hardinge's letter that that ancient fraud, the Spanish prisoner, has been rejuvenated by success. It is humiliating, because it is the only form of swindle in which the Latin race habitually gets the better of the Anglo-Saxon. It is carried on entirely by correspondence, the letters being posted from Spain to people in comfortable circumstances in the provinces, whose address has probably been obtained from a local directory. The writer must be a person of invention as well as of extraordinary industry, for all the letters are in the same handwriting and no two tell quite the same story. Generally the writer describes himself as a captain in a Line regiment, who was secretly appointed treasurer of revolutionary funds. These are secreted either in a trunk with a false bottom, or buried in England in a spot not far from the house of the person to whom the letter is addressed. Sometimes it is alleged that the revolutionary captain is related to the Englishman through a great-aunt who married in Spain; and as few Englishmen know anything about their great-aunts, they are prepared to accept any story about them which is creditable to the family.

In one respect all the letters agree. They are written from the "Castle-fotress" of Murcia, and they propose to send an only daughter, sometimes with her governess and the treasure as well, to England as a sacred trust. Will the English kinsman accept? In many cases, if the lamentable truth be told, he will. Then by the next post comes a letter in another hand—that of the chaplain of the "Castle-fortress"—announcing the death of the rebel captain, who with his dying breath charged him to dispatch the orphan girl, her governess, and the treasure as soon as he receives the passage money, a matter of £30 or some larger sum. Complaints from persons who are still waiting for the orphan and her governess reach the Spanish police from every part of the globe; but in the present state of the Spanish criminal administration the fraud is safe as well as profitable. As long as cupidity and vanity continue to control human action it is certain that the Spanish prisoner and his trunk with the false bottom will maintain a number of ingenious Spaniards in affluence.

OPERATIONS IN LONDON.

It has often been remarked that all the victims of the confidence trick in London are Americans or Colonials, and it may have been argued by English readers that this is because Englishmen are too wide-awake to be caught by so stale and worn a device. They do not know that they are immune just because they are Englishmen and would always be at hand to prosecute if their deceivers were laid by the heels.

The "confidence men" belong to an international fraternity of a very exclusive kind. There are said to be not more than 30 or 40 in London, Australians for the most part, all known to one other, all ready to work with a temporary associate until a job is finished. A few have banking accounts and houses of their own; and sometimes, when a victim of a peculiarly promising kind is reported to be crossing the Atlantic, they think it worth while to take a return passage to New York in order to escort him. They are dissolute and thriftless, but on the whole faithful to one another. Their calling is profitable because they select victims who are on the point of leaving the country, and if a victim changes his plans they cross to Paris or take passage in a liner to "work the cards" until they hear that the coast is clear.

THE "MUG" AND THE METHOD.

The stock-in-trade is a fat, legal-looking envelope a bundle of "Bank of Engraving" notes, a talent for impersonation, and unbounded impudence. No sport invented by man can be more alluring: no knight-errant ever rode out with so much zest for adventure as the "confidence man" when he leaves his home in Ealing to take up his post at the British Museum. He has an unerring eye for the visitor from oversea. He has only to ask him the time and listen to his accent to decide upon the nationality he will assume. It then appears that they are fellow-townsmen, and as sojourners in a strange land it is natural for them to draw together. In half an hour the "mug"—to give him the technical name by which he is known in the profession—feels that his new acquaintance has been the friend of a lifetime.

They are strolling along the street when an old Irishman drops the envelope. The "mug" picks it up and restores it to its owner; who is extravagant in his thanks. The envelope, he says, contained the proof of his inheritance from an uncle who died in America immensely rich. Positively they must both come and lunch with him. So simple an old man was never seen outside a pastoral idyll. He marvels at everything; at the electric button which summons the waiter at a touch; at the mechanism of the siphon, which he would have you believe he has never seen before. His uncle, it appears, attached conditions to his will—that he should find two honest men to distribute £5,000 among the poor of Dublin and of the "mug's" native state, and he is at his wits' end to know where such persons are to be found. With that he plucks from his pocket a sheaf of backnotes, a little wanting in crispness, and flutters them before their eyes. That this simple, trustful rustic should be turned loose in the streets of London with so much wealth upon him wakes up a chord of compassion in the "mug," who enlarges upon the dangers of highway robbery and the wiles of frauds and cheats. From this point onward the old man appears to lean entirely upon his advice. When the first rogue appears as a candidate for the post of almoner, and shows a sheaf of notes which he says represent £1,500, it is to the "mug" that the old man turns for advice. When the 50 £100 notes are counted out it is the "mug" who restrains him from throwing in a gold watch.

One good turn deserves another. The first rogue has been egging the "mug" on to volunteeras almoner for his native state, and the old man now makes the proposal himself. In such a case as this he needs no proof of means, and he is about to thrust the notes into the "mug's" not unwilling hand when the younger man interposes. Will it not invalidate the will to hand over money without a proof of mutual confidence? Fair play's a jewel. If he had to trust a stranger with his £1,500 the "mug" ought at least to do the same with a lesser sum. The old man reluctantly admits the truth of this appeal. It would be a pity to invalidate the gift for lack of a mere formality. Flattery and cupidity do the rest. The "mug" runs off to the bank to draw his money, and in order to show his confidence allows the old man to carry it out of the room; the younger man slips quietly away, and that is the last that is seen of the pair.

As in jujitsu, the art of the "confidence man" lies in so playing with the victim that he destroys himself. The "mug" walks into the trap because all his faculties were set upon winning something for nothing, and winning it before others have time to profit by the same opportunity, in that sense pity is wasted upon him, though his plight as a stranger destitute in a strange land is pitiful enough.

THE RACING FRAUD.

A few of the "confidence men" keep their hand in practice with the racing fraud. This is a comparatively recent importation from America, and yet Americans are the most frequent victims. Having impressed the "mug" with his intimate knowledge of the Turf, one of the gang offers to introduce him to a sort of racing king, who commands tips from all the important racing stables. The great man is found at his club—for one or two members of the fraternity do contrive to get themselves elected at West-end clubs of the second rank. He is remarkably affable for a person of so much consequence, and begs his visitors to lunch with him at one of the principal restaurants. In the midst of the meal he pretends to be called to the telephone, whispering audibly to his confederate that he is backing "Pomegranate" for £1,000 for himself, and and will add £250 for him if he likes. The confederate calls him back and hints that his second guest ought not to be left out in the cold: he would probably like to back the horse for £50. When the news comes that "Pomegranate" has won it does not occur to the "mug" that perhaps the race had already been run when the bet was supposed to have been made; the assurance of the swindlers that his £50 has become £100 is enough for him, and when the wine has been round again he is quite ready to stake a larger sum upon a tip for the race to be run at 3 o'clock. This time, of course, he loses heavily, and he is not allowed to leave the place until he signs a cheque, which is cashed in French notes before the ink is dry.

THE QUEEN EMPRESS AND HER UMBRELLA.

The Queen-Empress had an unusual experience at Norwich on Monday, writes our London correspondent under date Jan. 16. Her Majesty accompanied by some of the Royal children and attended by the Equerry, Major Clive Wigram, who was on Lord Curzon's staff in India, motored over to the East Anglian capital from Sandringham. At luncheon at the Episcopal Palace it occurred to her Majesty that she would like to inspect the ancient Castle, formerly a prison but now a museum. When the party, including the Bishop as cicerone, arrived at the Castle her Majesty was plainly told by the janitor that she must give up her umbrella before she would be allowed to pass through the turnstile. The Queen wished to keep her umbrella, but the attendant was quite firm, rules must be obeyed. The Bishop begged the man to depart from the custom for once but at first did not disclose her Majesty's identity. The visit being purely private, his lordship evidently did not feel at liberty to tell the man that it was the Queen he was stopping. The punctilious attendant still refused to give way, and at last the Bishop was obliged to tell him it was the Queen. Naturally a "profuse apology" followed and her Majesty passed the barrier with her umbrella. Here the story ends so far as the newspaper accounts are concerned, but if, as may be imagined, the poor man was greatly upset by the occurrence, I feel sure that if the Queen knew of it he would not have occasion to be distressed very long. The *contretemps* must have amused her Majesty. The moral seems to be that if illustrious personages adopt incognito they must "keep it up."

STARTLING STORY.

POLITICAL INTRIGUES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST THE YOUNG TURKS.

The Paris papers by the mail certain reports of what General Sherif Pasha declares to be a indispread Young Turkish plot of wholesale assassination in Constantinople.

In its issue of January 15 the *New York Herald* (Paris Edition) had the following:—

General Sherif Pasha, formerly Turkish Minister in Stockholm, leader of the Ottoman Liberal Party, and one of the staunchest opponents of the Young Turk Party at present in power in Constantinople, was saved by his son-in-law, Lieutenant Salih Bey, from assassination at the hands of a Young Turk emissary in his apartment, at 115 rue de la Pompe, in Paris, yesterday morning.

General Sherif Pasha has resided in Paris for several years' but in June last he was sentenced to be hanged as a sequel to the plot which resulted in the assassination of Mahmud Shefket Pasha the Grand Vizier. Mahmud Shefket's murder, it will be remembered, was the vengeance of the Ottoman army for the treacherous assassination of Nazim Pasha, the commander-in-chief, by a boly of Young Turk conspirators led by Enver Pasha, now Turkish Minister of War.

Yesterday's attempt to murder Sherif Pasha at his home in Paris, apparently, was the continuation of this vendetta between the Young Turks and their adversaries. Ever since the murder of Mahmud Shefket Pasha, Sherif Pasha had lived in daily expectancy of an attempt on his life. Consequently, not only he himself, but all the members of his family and his servants went about continually armed.

On Tuesday evening a well-dressed Turk, apparently about thirty years of age, called at Sherif Pasha's apartment in the rue de la Pompe and asked to see the general. He was told that he was out, and went away. About nine o'clock yesterday morning the man returned.

"Please give this letter to Sherif Pasha; he will certainly receive me," he said to the valet who answered the door.

The valet, after a moment's hesitation, took the letter and turned to take it to the general. Like a flash, the visitor plunged his hand into his pocket, and, drawing a revolver, fired twice at the valet, who fell with two bullets through the lungs.

INTRUDER SEEKS HIS VICTIM.

With the road now open to him, the hired-assassin dashed into the apartment in search of Sherif Pasha. The door of the drawing-room was open, but Sherif Pasha was not there. The intruder nevertheless fired his revolver wildly at the walls, apparently in the hope of bringing his would-be victim to the scene.

The sound of the shots instantly alarmed the whole household. Sherif Pasha was taking his bath, but hastily jumped out and began to dress. His son-in-low, Lieutenant Salih Bey, who married the general's twenty-year-old daughter in Paris only six months ago, had not yet risen. He jumped out of bed, slipped on a dressing-gown, and entered the ante-chamber. There he found the wounded valet, Ismail Hakki, lying on the floor in a pool of blood.

DESPERATE REVOLVER DUEL.

The valet had not yet lost consciousness, and, with an effort, he drew his revolver from his pocket and handed it to the lieutenant. Salih Bey soon found the would-be murderer of his father-in-law crouching in a corner of a room. The man at once fired at Salih Bey, who returned the shots, and for a few moments a desperate revolver duel was pursued between the two men. Both men, however, emptied their revolvers without hitting one another.

Salih Bey found himself in a desperate situation. He had no more cartridges, and his adversary was already preparing to reload. The lieutenant, therefore, backed rapidly toward the door and running to the room of Sherif Pasha's wife, Princess Emineh of Egypt, he snatched her revolver from her table.

The intruder did not endeavor to pursue Salih Bey. He was busy trying to force an entrance into Sherif Pasha's study. The door, however, resisted. The man tried to burst it open, but Sherif Pasha's chauffeur, Vital Borderes, was behind it, both preventing the general from going out and the would-be murderer from entering. The intruder drew a second revolver from his pocket and emptied it into the door, the glass of which flew into splinters. None of the bullets hit the chauffeur, but the frangments of glass badly cut his face and entered his eyes.

SALIH BEY SHOOTS ASSASSIN.

The Turk had reloaded his first revolver and was just preparing to find another way into the general's study, when he again found himself face to face with Salih Bey. Before the man could raise his shooting arm, Lieutenant Salih Bey calmly took aim and fired. The lieutenant's aim was deadly accurate. The bullet struck the man clean between the eyes and passed through his brain. He fell to the floor an inanimate mass.

The tragic scene, which had lasted ten minutes, had hardly terminated, when the police, warned by the concierge arrived on the scene. They were busy questioning Sherif Pasha when the concierge brought up a visiting card and handed it to the general. Sherif Pasha glanced at the card, and immediately shouted: "Arrest this man." A few minutes later the visitor was brought up in charge of the police. He was searched, but no weapon was found in his possession. Who was the mysterious visitor?

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

On the folloing day, the *Herald* continued:—

Revelations of a startling nature, which, if they are proved to be true, still further involve the Young Turk Government in Constantinople in complicity in a plot to assassinate its political opponents and lay bare a widespread scheme to obtain access to some of the most exclusive salons in touch with diplomatic circles and leading members of the Ottoman colony in Paris, are made by General Sherif Pasha.

These revelations resulted in the arrest by the Paris Police yesterday of a Mos'em named Sheikh Iskander, of Russian origin, and a Turkish actor Buran Eddin, on charges of complicity in the attempt to murder Sherif Pasha.

General Sherif Pasha declares according to the *Figaro*, that the real instigator of the crime is Azim Bey, formerly Prefect of Police of Constantinople, who was recently dismissed from that office at the demand of the Russian Government for forcibly boarding a Russian steamship in the Bosphorus and arresting a Turkish political refugee, Kavakli Mustapha.

The Russian Government demanded the release of Kavakli Mustapha, but when the Turkish Government finally gave way it was found that the prisoner had been strangled in his cell.

After his dismissal from the post of Prefect of Police, Azim Bey came to Paris, where he took up his residence at a large hotel on the boulevards. During his sojourn in Paris, from December 16 to 24, he received the visit of a number of Young Turk supporters, who, Sherif Pasha alleges, had taken an oath to obey the orders of the Union and Progress Committee no matter what they might be.

SUSPICIONS AROUSED.

It was at this moment that Sherif Pasha's suspicions were aroused concerning the motive of Azim Bey's visit to Paris, and he succeeded in intercepting a letter addressed by Azim Bey to Talaat Bey, Ottoman Minister of the Interior. In this letter, the authenticity of which Sherif Pasha certifies, the writer says, among other things:—

"I have made careful inquiries regarding Sherif Pasha. Believe me, this man is doing us more harm than you think, and he is well capable of it. He occupies an important position in Paris and is in touch with the British and Russian Embassies. He knows many Deputies and Senators, among whom he counts many intimate friends.

"Paris lacks men. We absolutely need here an honest official, a good linguist and man of position, who can obtain entrance to society. The person who comes here should have nothing to do with the Embassy, for there are people who can do harm there, such as the son of Noradunghian Effendi. * * *

"I have seen the actor Buran Eddin. He is remaining here for a few months, during which we shall be able to get complete information concerning the life of Sherif Pasha, and he may be able to give us information of some of his enterprises. We are spending money left and right. I have written to Bedry Bey (the present Prefect of Police at Constantinople) to take on Buran Eddin at a salary of 1,000 piastres a month. Naturally he accepts. I do not expect any result from him, but he can give us information, which is a matter not to be overlooked."

The other prisoner, Sheish Iskander, who is not mentioned in Azim Bey's letter, was arrested at his house at 54 rue Galilee, where he was living with his wife. It is alleged that he came to Paris from Geneva for the express purpose of assisting in the plot prepared by Azim Bey, and he also sought to work his way into Sherif Pasha's household.

A PRANCING PRUSSIAN.

(Showing how Colonel von Reuter, late of Zabern, appealed to his regiment to defend the honour of the Army. The following speech is based upon evidence given at the Strassburg trial.)

My Prussian braves, on whom devolves the mission
To vindicate our gallant Army's worth,
Upholding in its present proud position
The noblest fighting instrument on earth—
If, in your progress, any vile civilian
Declines the homage of the lifted hat,
Your business is to paint his chest vermilion—
Kindly attend to that.

Never leave barracks, when you go a-shopping,
Without an escort loaded up with lead;
Always maintain a desultory popping
At anyone who wags a wanton head;
If, as he passes, some low boy should whistle
With nose in air and shameless chin out-thrust,
Making your scandalised moustaches bristle—
Reduce the dog to dust.

I hear a sinister and shocking rumour
Touching the native tendency to chaff.
If you should meet with specimens of humour
See that our soldiers get the final laugh;
Fling the facetious corpses in the fountains
So as the red blood overflows the brink;
Keep on until the blue Alsatian mountains
Turn a reflective pink.

Should any female whom your shadow touches
Grudge you the glad, but deferential, eye;
Should any cripple fail to hold his crutches
At the salute as you go marching by;
Draw, in the Kaiser's name—'tis rank high treason;
Stun them with sabre-strokes upon the poll;
Then dump them (giving no pedantic reason)
Down cellars with the coal.

Be on your guard against all people strolling
In ones or twos about the public square
Hard by your quarters; set your men patrolling;
Ask every knave what he is doing there;
And, if in your good wisdom you determine
To view their conduct in a dangerous light,
Bring the machine-guns out and blow the vermin
Into the *Ewigkeit*.

Enough! I leave our honour in your keeping.
What are your bright swords for except to slay?
Preserve their lustre; let me see them leaping
Out of their scabbards twenty times a day;
Unless we smash these craven churls like crockery
To prove our right of place within the sun,
Our martial prestige has become a mockery
And Deutschland's day is done!

—O. S. in *Punch*.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY

SALVARSAN IN MILITARY HOSPITALS.

The annual report on the health of the army for 1912 states that the decrease in the ratio for admissions to hospital, which had been continuous for several years, has ceased, and that for the year under review there is a slight rise, and in the number of invalids there is also a fractional increase; but on the other hand, the death-rate and the average constantly sick are both lower than in 1911, and it is satisfactory, to be able to record a still further decrease in the ratios of admissions for enteric fever, malaria, dysentery, alcoholism and all forms of venereal disease. Already the use of salvarsan in the treatment of syphilis has caused a decrease of five days in the average duration of each case of this disease compared with last year, and, as the use of this remedy becomes more general, a further reduction may be hoped for.

The total inefficiency caused by sickness, as shown by the number constantly under treatment in both hospitals and barracks, was 31·59 per 1,000 of mean strength, as compared with 31·83 in 1911.

In India the ratio of admissions to hospital has risen from 524·7 in 1911 to 547·9, but there has been no corresponding increase in the total inefficiency from sickness in hospitals and barracks combined, the ratio for which has only gone up 2·67 over that for the preceding year. The death-rate and the number of invalids are lower than those of 1911, whilst the number constanly sick in hospital is practically the same as last year. The number of invalids sent home continues to diminish.

Taking the Colonial commands and Egypt as a whole there is a substantial reduction in the ratio for admission to hospital, chiefly due to the improvement in the health of the garrison at Gibraltar. The other ratios, excepting that for invalids discharged the Service, are also lower than in any previous less year.

LONDON GAZETTE.

War Office, Jan. 16.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Lieut.-Colonel Rion P. Benson, Royal Artillery, to be a Chief Instructor in Gunnery, and to be seconded, vice Colonel F. H. Crampton. Dated 4th January, 1914.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing. The undermentioned are appointed to the Reserve. Dated 17th December, 1913:—

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Neville J. G. Cameron, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.
Captain Edward L. Ellington, Royal Artillery.
Captain George M. Griffith, Royal Artillery.
Lieut. Reginald C. H. Bewes, The King's (Liverpool Regiment).
Sec. Lieut. David E. Stodart. Special Reserve.
Sec Lieut. Gordon N. Humphreys, Special Reserve.

Cavalry.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Sec-Lieut. John T. Usher, from 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 17th January, 1914.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, Lieut. John S. Ainsworth is seconded for service with the Irish Cavalry Depot. Dated 31st December, 1913.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Supernumerary Liuet-Colonel Arthur C. Currie is restored to the establishment, vice R. P. Benson. Dated 6th January, 1914.

Hong Kong Singapore Battalion, Havildar Major Mehdi Shah to be Jemadar. Dated 12th June, 1913.

Imfantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment). Supernumerary Captain Arthur E. McNamara is restored to the establishment. Dated 7th January, 1914.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), The date of the seconding of Captain Albert C. Hewitt for service with the Egyptian Army is the 11th December, 1913, and not as notified in the Gazette of the 19th December, 1913.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Lieut. Michael G. H. Barker to be Captain. Dated 18th December, 1913.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Captain Major R. P. W. Gledhill is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 15th December, 1913.

The Border Regiment, The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of Sec. Lieut. Arthur W. G. Brooke, which appeared in the Gazette of the 22nd November, 1912, is cancelled, that Officer having been transferred to the Army Pay Department with an anterior date.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Robert G. B. M. Hyslop is restored to the establishment. Dated 22nd December, 1913.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) Sec. Lieut. William Debenham MacLaren Stewart, from Special Reserve, to be Sec. Lieut. Dated 17th December, 1914.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Sec Lieut James Reginald Shippey, from 3rd Battalion, The Bedfordshire Regiment, to be Sec Lieut. Dated 17th January, 1914.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), Lieut Herbert A. R. Hoffmeister to be Adjutant, vice Captain J. C. Hooper. Dated 12th January, 1914.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieut the Hon Eric E M J Upton to be Adjutant, vice C F Lee. Dated 1st January, 1914.

The Prince of Wale's (North Stafford shire Regiment), Lieut Arthur N Ogilvie is seconded for service under the Colonel Office. Dated 28th December, 1913.

Brevet Colonel Francis J. Ryder, on resigning his appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Guernsey and Alderney District, is placed on the half-pay list. Dated 8th January, 1914.

GENERAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Imfantry.

Richard Granville Bracken, late Sec. Lieut, 3rd Battalion, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Sec Lieut. Dated 17th January, 1914.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The Cork Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieut. Richard B. Wade is removed from the Special Reserve of Officers. Dated 17th January, 1914.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY SEVENTH EXTRA.

GOOD BUT UNEXCITING RACING.

STRANGE INCIDENTS.

(By our Racing Representative.)

Fields were big at the Seventh Extra Meeting of the Bombay races yesterday, and the sport may best be described as good, if unexciting. Apart from the first two events, which were more like processions than races, the finishes were close enough to give backers of either the first, second or third a thrill, although it must also be said that in no race was the result a matter of doubt to any one with eyes to see.

If it did nothing else, yesterday's racing served to emphasise the fact that the strangest things happen on race-courses. Take the case of Nainava for instance. This horse had been run four times previously: was second twice, third once and unplaced once; and it came out yesterday and, backed as though it were as safe as the Bank of England, it simply walked away from the field.

Then there is the case of Nakib. This horse has only run once before this season, and that was last Saturday in a moderate field for the mile and a quarter event, and Nakib not only never showed up, but was never even seen. Yesterday it started almost unsupported, was always in the picture, and was a very good second in a six-furlong race.

Once more, and finally, consider the case of Malster. Four times has this animal run, and twice at least out of the four he has been "expected." In each of his races bar one he has flattered only to deceive; for he has run second, and third and fourth in his last three outings. But yesterday, when, judging by the dividend returned, he was not regarded as likely to land the stakes, he whacked his field handsomely As Mark Sheridan says: "What a game it is, wow, wow!"

The two first races—or processions—were won by Nainava and Ace of Hearts, and the official verdict was that they won by five and four lengths respectively. They might just as easily have won by a street. Ace of Hearts has changed owners since she was entered and yesterday ran in Mr. A. Nanji's colours. She won very smartly from Guldasta, a horse that has run prominently on his two ventures out this season, and will probably win one day when everybody has given up all hope of backing him. In this event—the second division of the Hardinge Plate—Stable Boy ran third, but was disqualified for boring, and thirdplace was given to Mr. Ali bin Talib's Maurice.

There were only six runners for the seven furlong Epsom Plate, which resolved itself into a capital race between Dalmatia, the favourite, and Forfeit. The favourite got the upper hand at the distance post, and Forfeit was beaten when they passed the stands, but only a head separated the two at the winning post.

Before the Matoonga Plate there were strange tales told of a wonderful gallop done by Regent, and on the strength of these stories, the horse was made a hot favourite. Whatever, he did in his gallop, however, he did not shine in the race, and never once looked like getting a place. Undeterred by this the followers of Brown went solid for his mount in the first division of the Sion Plate. But Golden Gate belied his name. He was never there and the issue was fought out by Falshkhan and Bakan Prince, Shanghai, the other well back division: was left, and would not run when he was got going.

For some reason or other the crowd backed Engine for the second division of this Plate, but Duller rode an excellently judged race on the winner, Long Silk, on which the owner and his friends had "put it down" pretty heavily. The last race, won by Malster, was quite a turn up, as several others were heavily backed.

Of the jockeys, Brown rode two winners, Purtoo Singh two; and Hill, Kaikhusroo and Duller one each. Pratt had hard luck, and rode four seconds, while Ferguson, who has come back from Calcutta, was only on one placed one.

The investments on the totalisator amounted to nearly two lakhs of rupees, the figures, win and place, for the various races being as follows:—

Race	Win.	Place.
1	Rs. 12,490	Rs. 14,690
2	Rs. 15,250	Rs. 16,220
3	Rs. 13,490	Rs. 6,950
4	Rs. 12,620	Rs. 12,280
5	Rs. 14,040	Rs. 16,880
6	Rs. 12,470	Rs. 13,370
7	Rs. 19,900	Rs. 17,610
Total Rs.	1,00,730	Rs. 98,010

Details of the racing are appended:—

THE HARDINGE PLATE.—(Division I.)—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1913. 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs W I. Penalties—Winners: once, 7lbs; twice, 10lbs; oftener, 14lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Khatab bin Amir's Nainava, 8st 11lbs .. .. .. Brown 1
Mr Mirza Hoosain's Nayel Pasha, 6st 12lbs ... Kaikhosroo 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Hercules, 8st 5lbs, Duller 3
Messrs Essa Mulla Sulleman and Abdool Rassool Essa's Sayel, 6st 12lbs .. .. .. Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Mr T D Moore's Chaser, 9st 7lbs, Pratt; Mr Ali Khalaf Afeen, 8st 11lbs, Hazza; Mr Yusuf Khadayer and Mahomood Shirazi's Conspirator, 8st 11lbs, Native; Messrs Ebrahim Kadum and Hoosain Kadum's Prince Orison, 8st 8lbs, D Greenhalgh; Mr G R Valimahomed's Decoration, 8st 5lbs, Purtoo Singh; Messrs Heath and A R Dakeel's Night Hawk, 8st 5lbs Zammil; Mr S A Wahed's Vindication 7st 10lbs, McGlone; Mr Alwan Mahomed's Meteor, 7st 7lbs, Abdoola; Mr Hajee Mahmood Mahomed's Sayaar, 7st 7lbs Native; Mr Mahomed Mana's Crescent, 7st 4lbs, Mujeed; Mr Pasu Malsee's Arabian Consul, 6st 9lbs, Dhondee.

Won by five lengths, three lengths second and third, one and a half lengths third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 23 secs.

Totalisator Paid:—Rs. 20 8 win; Rs. 13-8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 28 places.

The Race.—Nainava was quickest away, was never approached, and had the race won from start to finish. Hercules followed the winner when the tapes went up, and stuck fairly close to him until they entered the straight. The pace had been too much for him, however, and he fell back, Nayal Pasha coming up into second place and the rest of the field pulling up as the riders saw there was no chance of getting up to the leaders.

THE HARDINGE PLATE.—(Division II.)—Winner, Rs 1,000; second, Rs 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1913. 14 hands to carry 9st 3 lbs W. I. penalties—Winners: once, 7lbs; twice, 10lbs oftener, 14lbs.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Anandji Nanji's Ace of Hearts, 8st 5lbs ... ... Brown 1
Messrs Shaik Kassum and S A. Aziz's Guldasta, 7st 4lbs ... Kaikhosroo 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Maurice, 8st 5lbs, Duller 3

Also Ran:—Mr. Abdoola Bosahan's Mishari, 8st 8lbs, Hazza; Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Fareed Beg, 8st 5lbs, Ferguson; Mr. Elia Abdoolnoor's Vudhia, 8st 3lb, Zammil; Mr Mahomed Man's Hongkong, 8st 2lbs, Mujeed; Mr Yussuff Sheriff's Jemadar 8st 2lbs, Fahad; Mr. Esmail Jurgis Ambassador 8st 2lbs, Pratt; Mr. Mujeed Abdool Rehman's Pepul, 7st 13lbs, McGlone; Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's Present 7st 13lb, Abbas; Mr. Salim Abdool Rehman's Stable Boy, (disq.) 7st 10lbs, Purtoo Singh. Mr Pitt's Monitor 7st 10lbs, Native; Mr Alwan Mahomed's Howzan, 7st 7lbs, Native; Mr. S. A Wahed's Yama, 7st 7lbs, Etul; Mr. Helmi Effendi's Black Sea, 7st 7lbs, Abdoola.

Won by four lengths, a neck second and third, one length third and fourth.

Time:—1 min 23 4 5 secs.

Totalisator Paid:—Rs. 16-8 win; Rs, 128, Rs. 14-0 and Rs. 16 places.

The Race.—Yama led at the start from Guldasta, Ambassador and Ace of Hearts. At the half mile, Ace of Hearts went to the front, followed by Ambassador, with Stable Boy and Guldasta on the outside. Ace of Hearts had established a long lead by the time they had turned the corner, and never seriously challenged won as he liked. Stable Boy had gone up second at the bend, but was beaten on the post for second place by Guldasta. An objection laid against Stable Boy for boring, was upheld and Maurice was given third place.

THE EPSOM PLATE—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for horses. Distance—about 7 furlongs.

—R K Sirdar Singh and Mr A S Oomer's Dalmatia, 10st 7lbs...Hill 1
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' Forfeit, 9st 3lbs .....Pratt 2
Mr J C Smith's Mordialloc, 6st 2lbs Kaikhosroo 3
H H Jam Saheb's, Lady R 6st 13lbs Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Mr T Tejpal's Adelaide II, 7st 7lbs, Duller; Mr D Blythe's Beroll 7st 3lbs, Mujeed.

Won by a head, four lengths second and third, one and a quarter lengths third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 30 secs.

Totalisator.—Paid Rs. 17-8 win, Rs. 15, and Rs. 16-8 places

The Race.—Forfeit was first out of the gate, with Lady R and Dalmatia in close attendance, Adelaide II being left a dozen lengths. They ran thus to the turn, when Mordialloc began to come up, and as they came into the straight Dalmatia collared Forfeit. A fine race ensued, but Forfeit could not stick it out, and was well beaten as they passed the stand.

THE MATOONGA PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arabs in the 1st division. Distance.—about 1 mile:—

Mr Ali bin Talib's Rozelmulook, 8st 6lbs ... ...Kaikhosroo 1
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' Nakib, 9st 12lbs. ...Pratt 2
Mr Dara Cowasjee's Terror, 8st 7lbs, Etul 3
Mr A S Oomer's Sunspot, 8st ..Clarke 4

Also Ran:—Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' Tajilmulook, 9st 4lbs, Dhondee; Mr Heath's Sir Victo, 9st 2lbs, Hill; Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Sir Knight 9st 11b, Ferguson; Mr R R S' Regent, 8st 7lbs, Brown; Mr Ali bin Talib's Hossam-el Mulook, 8st 4lbs, Duller; Messrs Heath and A S Oomer's Trustee, 7st 10lbs, Abbas; Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's Shaweut, 7st 5lbs, Harrison.

Won by half a length, two lengths second and third, half a length third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 52 3-5 secs.

Totalisator Paid:—Rs 95 win; Rs. 34, Rs 88 and Rs 67 places.

The Race.—Shaweutt and Sunspot were the first to show up with Rozelmulook and Trustee close behind. Rozelmulook went up to the leaders at the half mile, and when they had gone another two furlongs he went to the front, followed by Nakib, whom Pratt had forced through the crowd to second place. In the run home Nakib made a gallant effort to head Rozelmulook, but just failed to get there.

THE SION PLATE.—(Division I)—Winner, Rs 1,000; second, Rs 300; third, 200. For Maiden Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1913, W. A. allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under 4lbs. Distance—about 7 furlongs. (1 mile scale):—

Mr A D Jehangir's Faleh Khan, 6st 13lbs ... .Purtoo Singh 1
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' Balkan Prince, 6st. 13lbs, Dhondee 2
Mr Salim Abdul Rehman's Louvre, 7st 3lbs ... .. A Ferguson 3
Mr Jaffer Bazar's Heliograph, 8st 10lbs ... ... Zammil 4

Also Ran:—Mr A R Tahar's Continental, 8st 11lbs, Fahad; Mr Sayeed Mahomed's Tuba 8st 7lbs, Hazza; Mr Abdoola Fara's Golden Gate 8st 5lbs, Brown; Mr Mahomed Haji's Nawabzada 8st 5lbs, Abdoola; Mr Ebrahim Mana's Aromatic, 8st 1lb, Mujeed; Mahmood Award's Talisman 7st 3lbs Etul; Mr Ali bin Talib's Shanghai 7st 3lbs Duller; Messrs Shaik Esmail and Mahomed Mustapha's Minimax, 7st 3lbs, McGlone; Mr Saleh Tookmachie's Malacca; 7st 3lbs, Native; Mr Ahmed Dawood's Thorium, 7st 3lbs, Abbas; Mr A R Dakeel's Bin Rashid, 6st 13l s, Kaikhosroo; Mr Khalaf bin Saif's Rejh Allah 6st. 13lbs, Harrison

Won by two lengths, one and a half lengths second and third, half a length third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 41 3-5 secs.

Totalisator Paid:—Rs 58 win; Rs 22, Rs 65 and Rs 60 places.

The Race.—Balkan Prince showed the way to the field, but gave way to Louvre who after going a furlong was out in front with a good lead, followed by Minimax, Continental, Balkan Prince and Golden Gate. They ran in this order to the bend, but in the straight Faleh Khan came with a tremendous run, and won comfortably from Balkan Prince by two lengths.

THE SION PLATE.—(Division II.—) Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For maiden Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1913, W. A. allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under 4lbs, Distance—About 7 furlongs. (1 mile scale.)

Mr Ali bin Talib's Long Silk, 8st 5lbs ... ... Duller 1
Mr Hoosain Kadum's Rising Dawn, 8st 11lbs ... . Pratt 2
Messrs Essa Mulla Sulleman and A R Dakeel's Arrem, 8st 11b, Zammil 3
Messrs Goculdass and P Mathuradass' Partner, 6st 11b, Dhondee 4

Also Ran:—Mr A R Tahar's Burjes, 8st 11lbs, Fahad; Mr Yah Yah Gusoo's Excelsior, 8st 11lbs, Hazza; Mr R R S's Jeman Pasha, 8st 5lbs, Brown; Mr Falah Khaderi's Ranjit, 7st 3lbs, Kaikhosroo; Mr Heath's Sir Peter 7st 3lbs A Ferguson; Mr Mahomed A Nanjee's Magic, 7st 3lbs, Native; Mr T Harrison's Red Flag, 6st 13lbs, Harrison; Mr Ebrahim Mana's Engine, 6 t 13lbs, Mujeed; Mr Juma bin Abdoola's Sir Fabib, 6st 13lbs, Abdoola; Mr A Nanjee's Navigator 6st 13lbs, Purtoo Singh; Mr S A Wahed's Khailan 6st 13lbs, Etul.

Won by a length and a half, half a length second and third, neck third and fourth.

Time.—1min 41 3-5secs.

Totalisator Paid.—Rs 38 win; Rs. 21-2, Rs 23 and Rs 71 places.

The Race.—It was a very bad start, and after they had gone a furlong they were out in a very long line. Engine was the first to appear prominent, with Jewan Pasha, Rising Dawn and Long Silk close behind. At the half mile, Jewan Pasha was leading, but Partner put in a strong run and took up a long lead. In the straight Duller, who had ridden a waiting race on Long Silk brought Mr Ali bin Talib's horse up to win cleverly from Rising Dawn and Jewan Partner, who got fourth place, stumbled after passing the post and threw his rider, but Dhondee was not hurt.

THE DADAR PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third, Rs 200. A high waight handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st division. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Abdoola Faras' Malster, 7st 9lbs, Purtoo Singh 1
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' Baloz 9st 5lbs. .....Pratt 2
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's Young Majub 9st... ... ... Zammil 3
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Master Bill, 7st 12lbs ... A Ferguson 4

Also Ran:—Mr R R S's Pendil, 9st 2lbs, Brown; Mr A S Oomer's Chechan 8st 11b, Clarke; Mr H Jamsetjee's Zinfandel, 8st 11b, Hazza; Mr A S Oomer's Electric, 8st 11b, Abbas; Mr Ali bin Talib's Zoolphokarr, 7st 13lbs, Kaikhosroo; Mr A S Oomer's Zuheir, 7st 10lbs, McGlone; Mr Ali-bin Talib's Raspberry 7st 7lbs, Duller.

Won by half a length, head second and third, neck third and fourth.

Time—1 min 21 3-5 secs.

Totalisator Paid.—Rs. 122-8 win, Rs. 23, Rs. 15, and Rs 20 places.

The Race.—When the tapes went up, Chechan led followed by Electric, Zuheir, Malster and Raspberry. They ran in this order to the bend, where Malster went to the front, and beat Baloz in a desperate race home by half a length.

THE LUCKNOW SPRING MEETING.

[Associated Press]

Lucknow, Jan. 31.

PONY HURDLES.—Distance 2 miles:—

Mr Louvet's Glory, 11st 7lbs, McNeilage 1
Mr Lalla Raghobir Pershad's Mesalliance, 11st 12lbs .....Mr Thursby 2
Colonel Desaraj Ur's Molly D, 11st 8lbs.....Capt Kenworthy 3

Also Ran:—Strathroy, 10st 9lbs; Bonny Sal, 8st 8lbs (car. 8st 9lbs).

Betting:—7 to 4 on Glory, 5 to 2 against Molly D, 4 to 1 Mesalliance, 10 to 1 the rest.

The Race:—Strathroy led to the home turn on sufference, then Glory came to the front and won fairly easily by four and a half lengths, a head between second and third.

Time:—3 min. 56 2-5 secs.

CAPTAIN'S PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs Skinner and Asgar Shah's Khan, 11st. 9lbs....Capt Beaumont 1
Sirdar Jiwan Singh's Birthday, 9st. 13lb. ..... Capt Holmes 2
Captain Hargreave's Highland Maid, 9st. 11lbs. ..... Mr. Sackville 3
Captain Brough's Mahoney Boy, 11st. 10lbs ..... Mr. McCall 4

Also Ran:—Rozen, 10st 10lbs; Zara, 10st 0lbs; Lark Lodge, 10st 4lbs; Granite, 10st 3lbs; Jungle Lord, 9st 12lbs, carried 9st 13lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 against each Khan and Birthday; 3 to 1 Mahoney Boy, 10's and 20's the rest.

The Race:—Mahoney Boy led until near the quarter mile when he was passed by Khan and Birthday and after a desperate finish Khan won by a head.

Time:—1min. 4 1-4secs.

MILITARY HANDICAP CHASE.—Distance 2 1-4 miles.

Mr Thomas' Councillor, 9st 10lbs ... Major Kearns } Dead
Mr Campbell's Mimicry, 9st (car 9st 2lbs), Mr Thursby } heat 1
Capt Kenworthy's Sholto, 12st 1lb, Owner 3
Mr Fleming's Simson, 12st .....Capt Hilliard 4

Also Ran:—Bambino, 12st 2lbs (ran out); Waiter, 10st 11lb (fell).

Betting:—5 to 4 on Sholto, 3 to 1 against Councillor, 4 to 1 Mimicry, 5's the rest.

The Race:—Councillor led the whole way but just at the finish Mimicry came and made a dead heat of it, six lengths between dead heaters and the third horse, eight lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—4 min. 36 2-5secs.

SECUNDERABAD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile:—

Koer Saheb of Patiala's Vigour, 8st 13lbs ... ...Andrews 1
Sirdar Jiwan Singh's Major-General, 9st 10lbs ... ... Quinn 2
Mr Ariff's Common, 8st 6lbs... Trahan 3

Also Ran:—Crowbar, 9st 5lbs; Wee Lad, 8st 11lbs; Valient, 7st 10lbs.

Betting:—Evens Vigour, 3 to 1 against Crowbar, 4 to 1 Major General, 6 to 1 the rest.

The Race:—Vigour had the field all beaten early in the race and won easily by one and a half lengths, three lengths between second and third.

Time:—1min 46 1-5 secs.

MARTINIERE PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles:—

YACHTING.

YESTERDAY'S RACING.

An excellent day's sport was enjoyed yesterday. The breeze was all that could be desired and, in fact, proved too much for some of the crafts. The wind, however, averaged 'moderate' and all yachts managed to carry their topsails.

A Class.

A perfect start, with Chula bringing up the rear, sent the big boats away on their long course of 14 1-2 miles. Chula at last was able to show her form, and assuming the lead maintained it throughout, getting the gun and winning easily from Mahshuka on time by about 16 minutes. Mahshuka made a great race of it with Turquoise and managed to beat her by a little more than two minutes. Our popular Commodore is to be congratulated on the artistic way that he handled Chula, who is certainly a clipper in anything of a breeze.

Meter Class.

This was a class race for the six meters, all boats starting from scratch, and goes to show how near to each other these one-designers are in anything like a breeze. Cynthia was beautifully sailed and would have given even a better account of herself than she did if she had not had to put about to avoid a buoy which her skipper failed to see till the last moment. The finish was most exciting all finishing within 50 seconds.

B Class.

Maudie was given another chance in B Class, and making the most of it won by a bare 53 seconds from Trixie, who received eight minutes handicap. Misx at one time looked a good thing for a place, if not for a win, but breaking a main shroud had to give up. Gita found the weather too much for her, and is really an unsafe boat in such a breeze. Half a ton of lead on her keel would do her all the good in the world.

Tomtits.

A most successful class race, and resulted in a win for Clutha who at last has begun to show her old form again. Cricket for the second time this season had the misfortune to win on handicap in a class race and so was only allowed to take second prize under the rules. Mavourneen was really well sailed and was gaining time on Clutha right to the end of the race

Ships' Boats.

A field of five, all from H. M. S. Swiftsure. The cutter won a well sailed race with plenty in hand, but her skipper would be well advised to invest in a new time-keeper, as in spite of taking the time from the Committee Vessel he managed to go over before the gun, and had to be recalled. The Swiftsure's skiff, although not competing, went round the course in excellent time and probably would have won if there were only a handicap laid down for such tiny craft.

THE NORTHERN UNION.

WARRINGTON PLAYERS OUT ON STRIKE.

The most interesting thing about the Northern Union mail week was the strike of the Warrington players. The men struck on the Friday, and as they were still "out" on the Saturday, the Warrington officials had no alternative but to wire to Hull, where they were due to play that day, cancelling the match. The whole circumstance have been reported to the Northern Union, and their decision will be awaited with interest.

Wigan won their match with Leigh, but there was an unpleasant incident in the match. The Leigh full back disputed a decision of the referee and was ordered off the field. Then a Leigh official went on to the ground to argue the matter out, was ordered off, refused to go, and the police were called in to eject him.

Huddersfield maintained their position as second in the League table by a 39 points to 9 win over York; Salford beat Oldham by one point, and Rochdale Hornets made two League points at the expense of Widnes.

Results and League tables:—

NORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE.

	G.	P.		G.	P.
*Salford	3	0 6	Oldham	1	1 5
*Broughton R.	1	3 11	Rancorn	1	0 2
Rochdale H.	3	3 5	*Widnes	1	0 2
*Wigan	1	5 17	Leigh	0	1 4
St. Helens	3	2 12	Wakefield T.	1	1 5
Barrow	0	2 6	*Bramley	0	1 3
*Halifax	3	8 24	Bradford	0	1 3
*Keighley	0	1 3	Batley	0	1 3
Huddersfield	6	9 39	York	3	1 9
*Dewsbury	1	2 8	Hunslet	0	1 2
*Leeds	2	1 7	Hull	0	2 6

RESULTS TO DATE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	For G.	For Tds.	Agst. G.	Agst. Tds.	Per. cent.
Wigan	19	16	3		62	8 39	25	19 107	84·2
Huddersfield	21	16	3	2	76	113 491	31	34 18	80·95
Rochdale H.	17	15	4	0	35	63 259	16	20 92	76·47
Salford	19	14	4	1	34	86 173	16	15 75	76·3
Barrow	19	13	6	0	30	47 204	25	4 52	68·42
Hull	22	15	7	0	47	70 304	24	24 142	68·18
Warrington	19	11	7	1	25	57 151	25	34 152	60·52
Hull K. R.	20	11	8	1	38	47 217	13	41 185	57·50
Widnes	20	11	9	0	7	38 168	2	31 13	55·00
Hunslet	20	11	9	0	4	46 206	6	57 243	55·00
Oldham	20	10	10	0	12	37 196	22	30 134	50 0
Dewsbury	21	10	11	0	39	59 278	41	57 259	47·6
St. Helens	20	9	10	1	38	58 239	44	54 250	47·5
Wakefield Trin	20	9	10	1	29	32 154	42	39 181	47·50
Leeds	19	9	10	0	2	43 78	25	35 55	47·36
Halifax	20	9	11	0	41	61 265	32	4 19	4·50
Keighley	18	7	10	1	16	19 89	34	46 206	4·66
Swinton	17	7	10	0	18	28 114	39	31 154	4·17
Broughton R.	20	6	12	0	22	25 122	43	5 191	40·00
Batley	20	7	12	1	2	27 126	36	41 195	37·50
Bramley	17	5	12	0	21	21 102	31	50 2 2	29·4
Runcorn	18	5	13	0	15	14 80	49	52 254	27·7
Bradford	19	4	15	1	24	2 144	45	74 312	22·5
Leigh	16	3	13	0	13	11 59	9	45 193	18·75
York	20	3	17	0	28	21 129	6	1 10 455	15·00

COMBINATION.

*Swinton	1	4	10	Widnes	0	0 0
*Oldham	1	10	3?	Salford	0	1 3
Rochdale H.	2	2	10	Broughton R.	0	1 3
St. Helens	1	2	8	Leigh	0	2 4
Wigan	—	—	2	Pemberton	2	1 7
*Featherstone	2	1	7	*Leigh	0	0 0
Halifax	3	3	15	Leeds	0	0 0
*Hunslet	1	2	8	*Hull	0	0 0
				Dewsbury	2	0 4

* Home club.

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THE BENGAL ATHLETIC MEETING.

NOTABLE PERFORMANCES PUT UP

TWO ARMY RECORDS LOWERED,

[Associated Press.]

Calcutta, Jan 31.

At the annual sports of the Bengal Presidency Athletic Association held to-day, the Amateur Championship Shield was won by the Eastern Bengal State Railway; the British Army Shield by the Royal Irish Rifles, and the Indian Army Shield by the 93rd Burmah Regiment

Other principal results were:—

100 yards Amateur Championship—Hussey, C lcutta (1); Lieut. Hannay, King's Regiment, Peshawar (2).

British Army 100 yards Championship—Sergt. Miller, 1st R I. R., Kirkee (1); Pte. Dinnadge, 1st R. Dublin Fusiliers, Madras (2); Lance Sergt. Colborn, 3rd R. F., Lucknow (3).

British Army 1,000 yards Championship—Lance Corpl. Wilcox, 4th K. R. Rifles, Rawalpindi (1); Lance-Corpl. Roberts, King's Regiment, Peshawar (2); Lance-Corpl Innes, Seaforth Highlanders, Agra (3).

British Army 600 yards Championship—Sergt. Miller, 1st R I.R., Kirkee (1); Sergt. D. Andrews, 2nd East Kents, Wellington, (2); Lance-Sergt. Colborn, 3rd R. Fusiliers, Lucknow, (3).

Amateur High Jump Championship—Ba Ohm, Rangoon (1); Ford, Kanchrapara (2).

British Army ¼ mile Championship—Sergt. Miller (1); Sergt. D. Andrews (2); Pte. Parker, King's Regiment, Peshawar, (3).

British Army, one mile Championship—Lance-Corpl. Roberts (1); Bandsman McCable, 2nd E. Yorks, Kamptee (2); Lance-Corpl Innes (3).

British Army one mile Relay Championship—King's Regiment, Peshawar (1); 4th King's Royal Rifles, Rawalpindi (2); 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, Calcutta (3)

Two new records were established in the British Army, 600 yards Championship—Sergt Miller's time was 1 minute 14 seconds, beating the previous record by 1 4-5 seconds, and in the British Army 1 mile championship, Lance-Corpl Roberts' time was 4 minutes 33 3-5 seconds, beating the previous record by 2 1-5 seconds.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
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LAWN TENNIS.

NEXT WEEK'S INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

There will be a match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsee Gymkhana (two pairs a side) on the latter's ground on Wednesday next, February 4th at 5 p. m. The Parsee Gymkhana have kindly invited members of the Bombay Gymkhana to witness the match.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Ladies Handicap Doubles.

Mrs. Blunt and Mrs Gibbs Scr.
Mrs. Moberly and Mrs. Busch + 15·3
Miss O. Osborne and Miss A. Osborne + 15·3
Mrs. Pirrie and Mrs. argoliouth + 15·3
Mrs. Cane and Mrs. Cocke + 15
Mrs Kidd and Mrs. Reynolds — 30
Mrs. Portlock and Miss Ginn Scr.
Mrs Nelson and Miss Gresniside + 15

1st round to be played by Feb. 13.
2nd round to be played by Feb. 19.
Final to be played by Feb. 25.

CEYLON CRICKETERS.

Interviewed on Ceylon cricket shortly before he sailed from Colombo, the Rev. E. F. Waddy said:—

"I should say you should be proud of your cricketers. Under the conditions that exist here it would want none but the best of Australian cricketers to be sure of beating you. You have excellent bowlers as I have said before, and in C. H ran, a left-hand bowler who is one of the best in the world We have only one left-hand bowler who is superior to Horan on C ylon wi kets; that is R. J. A. Massie, who is very much faster. But on English wickets, I think Horan will be as dangerous as anyone playing cricket. On Australian wickets, where Blythe, Woolley and other left-handers have failed to reproduce their English form, I do not think Horan could do much. But there is no doubt he is a great bowler on wickets that are not as perfect as those we have in Australia V. S. de Kretser and Christoffelsz are two other bowlers who impress us a lot. The latter should do well n Australian wicket, but de Kretser will not do much there. Your bowlers will first have to cultivate plen y of variation and 'tricks' of flight before they can do anything on our billiard-table wickets. I was very much impressed with S. de Silva's batting. In point of style, he has nothing to learn and he makes his strokes confidently and gracefully. A great future awaits him. Pollocks is a solid batsman and, as Hazlitt has remarked, was the most difficult batsman to get out on the Ceylonese side. For his height, he makes his strokes quickly and cleanly.

R. E. Martin and J. Horsfall of Dimbula are two other excellent batsmen. A. M. Clarke is a very useful hitter to have on a side. T. B. S. Ahamat is sound but slow, and does not possess as many strokes as he ought to have, but he has unlimited patience Of the little we saw of Melder, we think he is one of your best batsmen. In the third Ceylonese match he made some very clever forcing strokes off good length balls. He is one of the few batsmen on your side who went for the bowling. The finest stroke made by a Ceylon batsman on this tour was that of A. E. Seneviratna in the combined Colleges match, when he late cut R. B. Minnett to the boundary. You have some excellent school cricketers, who should develop into first-class men. We saw finer batting from some of the schoolboys than we did in most of the other matches. The boys did not seem afraid to go for the bowling and they seemed to be in no way awed by the occasion. Your fielding on the whole was first rate, and the wicket-keeping of Rubie, Rozayro and Clarke quite good.

In conclusion, Mr. Waddy expressed his thanks for the splendid manner in which his team had been received everywhere, and said they would be delighted to welcome a Ceylonteam in Australia.

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Sunday, 1st February, 1914.

MUNICIPAL AMENITIES IN BOMBAY.

Two years ago, it will be remembered, the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality prosecuted a number of lads on the charge of littering portions of Hornby Road with handbills, and secured convictions. It was recognised at the time that the proceedings involved some hardship on the accused. The street "distribution" of advertising literature had been permitted to go on unchecked for years ; but, nevertheless, public opinion was on the side of the authorities for it was admitted that if the thoroughfares were to be kept clean one of the first steps necessary was to prevent the deposit of waste. There is no doubt that the prosecutions served their purpose, and that in the principal streets of the Fort the conditions now are fairly tolerable. It is to be feared, however, that the authorities have lost sight of the need there is to extend their vigilance to places hidden away in congested areas little frequented by Europeans and the better-class of Indians, and their attention is invited to the conditions prevailing in the roads and lanes lying between Hornby Road and Frere Road, particularly Bazargate Street which, not infrequently, has the appearance of an elongated scrap heap. The centre of the road is littered with old paper, most of it dirty, and other refuse, while the ludicrously narrow pavements are similarly bestrewed, and also obstructed by bales and boxes, chairs, and anything else, indeed, which the enterprising shopkeeper fails to find room for in his one-room shop, or which he wishes particularly to display to passers-by. The obstructions would present little difficulty if the police showed some determination to have them removed ; but the habit of the people, acquired no doubt from long and uninterrupted practice, of using the public street as a dust bin will require careful handling, and it is eminently desirable that the operation should be commenced forthwith. It should be pointed out, however, that if those responsible for this offence have been permitted to commit it without being warned of their wrong, it will not be reasonable, in the first instance, to prosecute them. They should first be warned, and punishment should follow as a consequence of the continuance of the practice. The incongruity of maintaining an expensive Health Department, of organising campaigns against malaria fever, of holding conferences to discuss sanitation and other needs affecting the public health while such elementary considerations as clean streets are neglected is fairly obvious. Bombay has been described as a beautiful city, and it undoubtedly is beautiful in many respects ; but its internal economy leaves much to be desired, mainly because the local authorities rarely fail to agree as to the means to be adopted to solve the problems which the administration of every modern centre of population presents. It is significant that in the Municipal Chamber matters affecting food supply, and other affairs vital to the people, are only raised to be "debated," and, unfortunately, the debates, if such a description can be applied to some of the discussions which take place from time to time, frequently end in proposed reforms being obstructed or shelved altogether. This is unworthy of a great city and of the men to whom its affairs are entrusted, and if the Bombay Corporation is to avoid acquiring a reputation for failing to meet its obligations it will be necessary for its members as a body to cultivate a more intelligent idea of the purpose for which they were elected.

MODERN SLANG. There is a fashion in slang, as in most things, and every year sees a variation in this "little language" which is despised by the literary purist, but usually appreciated by the average person, who would find the conversational exchange of ideas somewhat difficult to effect, if the small-coin of slang were withdrawn from curreney. It is scarcely surprising that slang should change so rapidly and frequently ; all humour has a trick of evaporating with time, and that type of fun which depends upon odd and novel words and phrases is no exception to the general rule. When, however, slang words have a scope wider than that of the vogue of the moment, and represent general ideas, or political and scientific occurrences which become matters of history, they stand a very fair chance of survival, and of attaining the ultimate honour of inclusion in the dictionary. Such words are comparatively infrequent, and it is not difficult to pick out from expressions in current use those which have the quality of permanence ; we can safely predict that the "nut" stands a poor chance of longevity, he is destined to go the way of the "toff," the "blood," the "dandy," and all their kin, who flourished for a short time, and disappeared to give place to their successors : "Lloyd-Georgeism," that clumsy composite word, is already falling into disfavour, in spite of its useful descriptiveness, and a decade hence people will shake puzzled heads over many of the phrases which are now heard on the hustings and freely used by canvassers. Perhaps the political slang word which is most likely to endure is the verb "to Limehouse" which, in spite of protests, continues in popular favour : "Suffragette," the derisive appellation derived from "suffragist," is universally accepted even by those to whom it is applied, and whatever the issue of the suffrage conflict, will remain the classic term. In the world of science colloquialisms are readily employed instead of the ponderous and complex words originally created by the inventors. "Marconigram" has already yielded place to "wireless" and probably a verb will shortly be evolved, as "to wire" was invented when telegraphy passed into popular use. A whole vocabulary of new slang came into being with aeronautics and already some of the words are being employed in ordinary speech, though none of them is likely to eclipse the metaphor beloved of the British, which uses "cricket" as a synonym for square and sportsmanlike conduct : this perfectly comprehensible idea stands, perhaps, first in popularity as a specimen of purely English slang. It is more difficult to understand why we should have adopted many of the cryptic Americanisms which undoubtedly have "come to stay." There is, however, a good deal of Transatlantic slang which is in process of being naturalized in England. Some of it is expressive, picturesque and humorous, but there are phrases and words which are calculated to excite in the cultured Briton sentiments of bitter animosity against the countrymen of the Hon. Elijah Pogram.

THE ADVANCE IN GILT-EDGED STOCKS. Considering the low level at which gilt-edged securities had stood on the London Stock Exchange for some time past, it is not surprising that there has been a substantial advance in quotations during the present year. An appreciation in the market values of high-class stocks, however, is frequently an indication of a slackening in trade. When commerce is brisk it is more profitable to employ money in commercial business than to invest it in securities bearing low rates of interest. But when a decline in the demand for funds for business purposes supervenes, the tendency is to resort to the market for gilt-edged securities in the Stock Exchange. High class stocks never stood at such inflated prices as during the period which followed the Baring collapse, when a feeling of distrust was widely prevalent among investors. But with the revival of confidence money was withdrawn from this class of investments to be utilised in operations of a more profitable character. Whether the boom in gilt-edged securities which is now reported is in part due to the demand for money for trade purposes does not appear, but it has been definitely stated by high authorities that there are definite indications of a falling-off in trade activity.

Notes of the Day.

The announcement that, circumstances permitting, the King and Queen will visit the French President, M. Poincare, in April, will give great satisfaction in France. M. Poincare's visit to London last autumn was remarkable for the enthusiastic reception given to him. Paris will not allow herself to be outdone by London in cordiality and the French capital will be the scene of great brilliancy during the Royal visit.

The Channel Tunnel controversy is being carried on as energetically as ever at Home. On the whole, opinion seems to have veered round slightly in favour of the old position. The *Times* declared that "to our mind Lord Wolseley's case against the Tunnel is as fresh and as cogent to-day as ever, and it has never, to our knowledge, been answered." Lord Sydenham, writing with reference to this opinion, points out that Lord Wolseley's contention, that if the Tunnel were made, England as a nation could be destroyed without any warning, was carefully examined by Lord Lansdowne's Committee of 1883, and was definitely rejected in the chairman's draft report.

It is frequently necessary to point out the need that exists in Home newspaper offices for closer acquaintance with Indian affairs and persons. A copy of the *Westminster Gazette* received by the mail furnishes a case in point. In a column of otherwise excellent Indian hockey notes our contemporary refers to the "Agra Khan" tournament. His Highness the Aga Khan has recently figured prominently in the London Press, and it might have been thought that a blunder of this sort could easily be avoided. Incidentally, it is of interest that the special correspondent in referring to "great centres of hockey," omits Calcutta. He gives the late capital credit for the possession of a competition "of note" in the "Calcutta League," but the Belvidere Cup, which is a Hockey blue-ribband, passes unnoticed. All the same, the article may be regarded as an appreciation of the game as it is played in this country.

The Governor, in reply to an address from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, made an interesting and telling reference to the recent banking failures He assured the Chamber that Government would take steps, as far as it was possible, to ensure the sound management and proper auditing of all banking institutions It was their duty, His Excellency said, to strengthen public confidence and to encourage the progress of swadeshi enterprise along well-managed lines But Government could do little without the support of individuals, and Lord Willingdon hoped that all who undertook the duties of directors of companies would regard their "position as one of the highest trust and responsibility, and act with full determination to manage their undertakings on sound, honest and business-like lines." It would only seem necessary to add to this that if those virtues had been more generally practised in the past, much of the distress caused by the recent crisis would have been avoided.

If the information received in official circles in Teheran, that the ex-Shah is contemplating another raid into Persia, is accurate, there will be cause for anxiety indeed. After the deposition of the ex-Shah in 1909, it was hoped that with the new *regime* there would be ushered in a period of rest in which the country would be able to recuperate after the long spell of corrupt and incompetent administration by which it had been afflicted. But although an undesirable sovereign had been got rid of, strong forces of disorder and ineptitude still remained, and these were further strengthened by the re-appearance of the deposed monarch in 1911. He was again driven over the frontier, but he left followers behind, and their activities considerably handicapped those who desired to initiate in the country a real movement of uplift. More recently, however, there have not been wanting signs of improvement, and well-wishers of the Persians had begun to hope that an era of stable government and prosperity was in sight. But if the ex-Shah succeeds in materializing the plan attributed to him, even if he meets with no substantial success, his coming will almost inevitably result in a renewal of serious disturbance.

Indications that backward peoples aspire to improved conditions of life are always welcome ; and the signs of progress in the Palanpur Political Agency area, evidenced recently by the establishment of dispensaries and girls' schools for which certain of the Talukdars generously provided the funds, will be observed with sympathy and interest. In his speech at the opening ceremony of a girls' school at Santalpur, Colonel Merewether, the Political Agent, said the foundation of an institution for girls showed that the desire for education is spreading to the remotest parts of the Agency, and that it was gratifying to him that the Talukdars took such an interest in the welfare of the people. The people living in the Agency area are backward in every respect, and it is unfortunate that the major portion of the district does not possess the advantages to be obtained from railway communication. This, however, is a defect that is being cured rapidly in many parts of India, and the Agent hoped that the difficulties now standing in the way of constructing a line from Viramgam to Radhanpur would soon be overcome.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

"MARY-GIRL" AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Jan 16.

Though the pantomimes and Christmas plays are still in full swing, the season of new productions is upon us. We have had one new play presented this week, a comedy-drama by Mrs. Hope Merrick which was produced on Tuesday night at the Vaudeville Theatre. The theme is a curious one and treated in an original manner. Ezra Sheppard is a market gardner of the Plymouth Brethern persuasion, whose great ambition is to build a little chapel in place of the ramshackle building in which he preaches Sunday by Sunday. His wife Mary, a woman of frugal mind, whole-heartedly supports her husband's project, and though she has a baby boy for whom provision ought to be made, she readily helps with her small savings towards the new chapel. At the Castle close by lives a young Earl of virtuous intent, whose wife requires a wet-nurse for her child. Mary is approached and offered the liberal remuneration of £24 monthly if she will undertake the duties. It is stipulated, however, that she shall leave her husband for a year and live entirely at the Castle. At first the husband refused to let her go, but when it was pointed out that the money would enable him to realise his cherished ideas he consented.

BURNED DOWN THE CHAPEL.

We then see Mary living in the lap of luxury at the Castle and naturally wonder what will be the effect upon her. When the year is up she returns home a dissatisfied woman. She dislikes the drudgery of her daily life, despises the frugal fare, and, to her husband's horror, insists upon having a bath every morning. She is also tactless with her tongue until at last she so angers Ezra, that he knocks her down ; whereupon Mary promptly boats to London. After she has expendded her small store of cash she becomes the mistress of a novelist whom she had met at the Castle. Remorse follows, and one cold and stormy night she returns to her home. Ezra is quite ready to forgive her, in fact he has ceased to reproach himself for striking her. He is about to take her in his arms with the customary formula, but Mary shrinks back and makes painful confession of her life in London. Under this blow the husband recoils, and either through a brain-storm or a sudden revulsion, peculiar to those of deep conviction, he thinks that his ambition to build the chapel is responsible or the calamities which culminated in his wife becoming an adulteress. So he sets fire to the chapel and while the flames rapidly consume the little Bethel he takes his erring spouse to home and heart again.

MR. NORMAN MCKINNEL WELL SUITED

It only needs to be said that the role of Ezra is played by Mr. Norman McKinnel, whose forte is that of the strong, rugged and fanatical man. He found ample scope for all these qualities. Miss May Blayney played the part of the young wife with sincerity. The Earl—a trifle fatuous perhaps in conception—was well portrayed by Mr. O. B. Clarence, while Miss Mary Brough provided hearty merriment in the character of an exuberent and lazy gossip. The piece had a cordial reception, and the author was called before the curtain and loudly applauded. The critics mostly praise the sincerity of the play, though some take exception to its obvious mawkishness. There is a consensus of opinion that the characters are not true to life, and that the author has not faithfully reproduced these simple creatures, though it is conceded that she has made them interesting.

PLAY BY A TENTH CENTURY NUN.

A debt of gratitude is due to Miss. Christopher St. John for her very able translation from the Latin original of the "Paphnutius" of Hroswitha, a Tenth Century nun. The Germans, with their keen dramatic appreciation, have long had a stage version of the play, but its first production in English was given by the Pioneer Players at the Savoy Theatre on Sunday night. The play deals with the conversion of Thais, a noted Alexandrian courtesan, by Paphnutius, a monk. It is singularly bold in treatment, and shows that this cloistered woman of the ages, which we are accustomed to speak of as barbaric, had real dramatic insight and genius. Paphnutius sets himself the task of converting the harlot and he does not hesitate to present himself to her at first in the guise of a would-be lover. This act is a veritable *tour de force*, as by degrees the monk, by flattery, cajolery, menace and the promise of Paradise, wears the woman from her wickedness. Another fine scene, too, is that in which the reformed Thais, before a crowd of former lovers, throws her gold and jewels into the fire as a final act of renunciation. We then see her expiating her offences in her small convent cell and her death at the foot of the Cross. It is a play of tremendous power and quite worthy of presentation to a wider public than the two performances by the Pioneers made possible. Miss Ellen Terry played with all her old, tender dignity the Abbess, while the Thais of Miss Miriam Lewes was impassioned and remorseful. Mr Harcourt Williams was the Paphnutius. The play was imaginatively staged by Miss Edith Craig.

THE NEW EXAMINER OF PLAYS.

Mr G. S. Street, the successor of the late Mr. C. Brookfield as Examiner of Plays wishes the public to be under no misapprehension as to the exact nature of his new duties. Having obtained the permission of the Lord Chamberlain, he has written to the *Times* correcting sundry comments in the Press based on the assumption that he has been made a censor of plays. This, Mr. Street says, is not the case. Mr. Bendall, the former dramatic critic of the *Daily Mail*, who succeeded the much-abused censor of plays, and Mr. Street, merely examine and report on plays for the information of the Lord Chamberlain, but the granting or withholding of licences is exclusively the function of the Lord Chamberlain, assisted by an advisory board, on which neither of the examiners has a part. So the critics will have to direct their abuse to the Lord Chamberlain, who is already the best-abused official in the realm.

SEVEN-AND-SIXPENNY STALLS.

Mr. Hale Hamilton, the breezy American actor who made such a hit in "Get-Rich-Quick-Wallingford," is a man of ideas, and like most of his compatriots he is not bound by convention. At the present time he is playing with an American company in "The Fortune Hunter" at the Queen's. It is a wholesome, "Sweet Lavender" kind of play, one that paterfamilias and his progeny can go to openly and unashamedly. Father Vaughan, the Rev. R J. Campbell and even the Rev. F. B. Meyer could go and not blush for their fellow-sinners. Nor is the play full of Yankeeisms of speech or action. But it is not going, and Mr. Hale Hamilton naturally wants to know why. As the same house is packed every afternoon for "tango teas," the failure cannot be any objection to the Queen's Theatre. After a careful survey of the situation Mr. Hale Hamilton has come to the conclusion that the charges are too high. So he has boldly launched out on a reduction scale. Instead of the time honoured half-guinea for the stalls, the price in future at the Queen's will be seven-and-sixpence, and the half-crown of the democratic but discerning pit will now be two shillings. The children, too, are not overlooked, and at Wednesday and Saturday matinees half price will be charged for youngsters under 14. These innovations will be watched with as much interest by the theatrical world as by the public, and if the latter respond to Mr. Hamilton's concession and find that the play is really good then it may mean that other theatres will follow suit. The *sine qua non* of success, of course, is that the play shall be good ; no reduction in prices, even to the absurdity of free seats, will induce the public to come to a poor play.

MR. BELLOC AS A FARCE WRITER.

Following the lead of his friend, Mr. G. K. Chesterton, Mr. Hilaire Belloc is about to adventure into the realm of dramatic authorship. It is surprising that the fantastic humour of these writers has not found scope in this direction before, seeing the profitable lure held out to the successful playwright. At first Mr. Belloc is not aspiring to the highest form of dramatic literature : in fact he is contenting himself with a three-act political farce. It is to be produced shortly in London by Mr. Kenelm Foss, possibly at the Little Theatre when the run of Mr. Chesterton's "Magic" has ended. It had been intended to stop "Magic" last Saturday, but so great were the bookings following the announcement of the last nights that the management have decided to continue it for some time. As might have been expected, Mr. Belloc's farce will be of a political texture, and knowing how deftly he has already handled the theme in fiction, we may look for some light entertainment. That Ministers will come in for a good deal of chaffing, goes without saying. One word of advice only is tendered, "Mr. Belloc : Don't let the spice be too malicious."

PAYMENT FOR REHEARSALS.

Although regrettable from many aspects, especially for the suffering inflicted upon those engaged to take parts, the collapse of the Indian Pageant at Earl's Court is likely to prove productive of good in at least one particular. Public sympathy was aroused for the stranded performers largely because they had been the victims of harsh—and not the less harsh because customary—treatment. They had all attended several rehearsals at cost of time and cash to themselves and when the crash came they got no recompense for their services. This was commented upon in the Press, and incidentally drew from Sir Herbert Tree a virtuously indignant letter repudiating the suggestion that these performers were actors in the accepted sense of the term, and that at any rate, as far as his theatre was concerned, and he believed most West End theatres, pay was always made for rehearsals. While this is as it should be, those who can only describe themselves as performers as distinct from actors should be equally entitled to payment for rehearsals. Some of the newly-formed musicians' and theatrical unions are taking up the question, and if they can obtain the granting of this just demand they will be doing good service.

MR. OSCAR ASCHE'S RETURN.

London is to see a real Zulu play shortly and that vigorous personality, Mr. Oscar Asche, is to be its sponsor. Mr Asche and Miss Lily Brayton landed at Liverpool last night, after their two years' tour in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. The tour has been both pleasant and profitable, and the fortunate producer of "Kismet" and "Count Hannibal" has added another considerable pile to his fortune. The South African visit was somewhat of an afterthought, and was only made when Mr. Asche decided to produce an adaptation of Rider Haggard's latest South African novel, "Child of the Storm." This is a Zulu play, and with characteristic thoroughness the actor-manager wanted to get all the local colour possible. It is said to be a weird and exciting story, in which Mr Asche plays the part of a Zulu chief, in scanty attire and wielding a murderous-looking assegai. Miss Brayton is to be Mameena, which being interpreted is "child of the storm"—the fearsome wind which rushes and rustles round the kraals at night-time This eerie production is to see the light after the revival of "Kismet" has run its course. Another ambitious project for Mr. Asche may be mentioned: he is thinking of building a theatre in London, and he is prospecting in the neighbourhood of Leicester Square.

A FUTURIST PLAY.

Mr Israel Zangwill has had a comedy running very successfully for some time in Buda Pesth, and on January 26 it is to be presented at the Court Theatre, London, by the Play Actors' Society. "The Melting Pot" is the title of the play and it belongs to the Futurist category. Strangely enough it has been running in the United States and Canada for the past five years, which would seem to give point to the adapted phrase that a dramatist is not without honour except in his own country. Mr. Zangwill is never ashamed of his race or religion, and the theme is that of a Russian Jew who goes to America, makes money, and wants to marry the beautiful daughter of a former oppressor. The problem for this Jewish idealist is whether he shall drop his race prejudices and follow his desires or not. How Mr. Zangwill solves it will be dealt with when the piece is produced.

THE DEPORTEES.

UNION GOVERNMENT DEFENDED.

SCENE IN THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

THE INDEMNITY BILL

CAPETOWN, Jan. 30.

In his speech at the opening of Parliament Lord Gladstone, reviewing the exceptional events of the past few months, said that Ministers deemed it more advisable to defer legislation dealing with labour problems until feeling subsided. Therefore that session of Parliament would deal only with the most pressing legislation.

General Smuts gave notice to introduce a Bill withdrawing martial law, indemnifying the Government with regard to recent acts, and prohibiting the return of deportees. (Loud Ministerial cheers. Labour cries of "Shame." The Opposition were silent.)

Mr. Creswell and other Labourites made repeated attempts to raise a debate on the subject of the deportations, but the Speaker steadfastly ruled them out in view of General Smut's Bill.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Speaking at Clayton, Mr. Percy Illingworth said he wished to sound a note of warning regarding events in South Africa. Interference with independent assemblies, on which our Empire was based, would bring down the whole fabric in ruins. The action of the South African Government was the action of a Sovereign Parliament. An attempt might be made to saddle the Home Government with the responsibility, but it was entirely blameless.

Mr. F E. Smith, speaking at Hull, said it was easy for this country to put difficulties in the way of a Bill of Indemnity for the admittedly illegal acts in South Africa, but who would replace General Botha, whom the South African people obviously supported?

DEPORTATIONS A HOME BY-ELECTION ISSUE.

Polling is brisk in the North-West Durham by-election. Labourites are making the deportations their battlecry, and claim that it will be the most important factor of the election, and will bring at least 500 votes from the Liberal candidate to their representative, Mr. Stuart.—Reuter.

CHINESE OUTRAGES.

FRENCH JESUITS MURDERED AND CAPTURED.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 30.

In the sack of Liuan-chow the bandits murdered a French Jesuit named Rich and captured two others, named Allain and De la Taille, whom they are holding to ransom. A fourth Jesuit, named Jibert, managed to escape.

The French gunboat Iberville has been ordered to hold herself in readiness to proceed to Anhui.—Reuter.

THE INVESTMENT BOOM.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The boom in investment securities continues. New loan successes are becoming an everyday occurrence.

REMARKABLE LOAN ISSUE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Prussian 4 per cent loan of £20,000,000 has been covered more than sixty times.

NEW RUSSIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.

The 4 1-2 per cent. Russian Railway loan of the nominal value of £26,000,000 has been signed with a French group. The price will probably be 93 1-2.—Reuter.

THE EX-SHAH OF PERSIA.

PLANNING ANOTHER RAID.

TEHERAN, Jan. 30.

Anxiety prevails in official circles with regard to the movements of the ex-Shah, who is said to be planning another raid into Persia. The report circulated from Barfrush to-day that he had landed at Gumishtepeh i however, uncredited.

It is understood than an application will shortly be made for another American officer to assist Colonel Mearrill in the organisation of the force of the GovernorGeneral of Fars.—Reuter.

THE BUILDING TRADES DISPUTES.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Building Trades' Federation recommends the withdrawal of labour on all jobs on which the Master Builders' Association is engaged. A hundred thousand men are involved —Reuter.

THE KING AND QUEEN TO VISIT M. POINCARE.

LONDON, Jan. 30

Circumstances permitting, the King and Queen will visit M. Poincare, the French President, in April next. —Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

DISASTER AT SEA.

FORTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.

A FATAL FOG.

NORFOLK (VIRGINIA), Jan 30

The passenger steamer Monroe, bound for New York, sank in ten minutes after a collision in the fog.

Twenty-three passengers and 24 of the crew perished. The steamer Nantucket, with which the Monroe collided, rescued 31 of the passengers and 55 of the crew.

NORFOLK (VIRGINIA), Jan. 31.

The survivors of the steamer Monroe state that the liner turned turtle. Some of the passengers and crew clung to the exposed bottom of the vessel till they were washed off as the vessel sank.

One man swam gripping his wife's hair in his teeth till they were picked up. The wife, however, died of exhaustion. The crew behaved splendidly.—Reuter.

ANOTHER SHIPPING CASUALTY.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The tank steamer Tascalusca, which was ashore off Cape Matifou, Algeria, has been refloated.—Reuter.

ARBITRATION TREATIES.

TO BE RATIFIED BY THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate passed a resolution, yesterday, recommending the immediate ratification of arbitration treaties with Great Britain, Japan and other nations, numbering twenty-four.

The ratification of the treaty with Great Britain was withheld in June because some Senators feared that its confirmation would entail the submission of the Panama Canal tolls question to arbitration. Similarly, the Californian land question was considered by some politicians as an argument against ratification of the treaty with Japan; but the view of the Administration that that controversy is ended satisfied the minds of the Committee.—Reuter.

LORD ROSEBERY.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Lord Rosebery underwent a serious operation on January 12, but is making satisfactory progress.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA OUTRAGE.

VERDICT OF MURDER AT THE INQUEST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

At the inquest on Nipendra Nath Ghose, the Police Inspector who was shot at and killed while alighting from a tramcar in Calcutta, and on the Bengali lad Anunto Lall, who also received a fatal bullet wound, on the night of January 19, the jury returned two verdicts to the effect that death was due in each case to gunshot wounds inflicted by one Nirmal Kanto Roy under such circumstances that the act of the said Nirmal Kanto Roy amounted to murder.

Nirmal Kanto Roy who was present at the inquiry was removed in the custody of the police.

A STEAMER AGROUND.

CAPTAIN NOT TO BE BLAMED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 31.

In connection with the recent grounding of the s. s. Tullochmoor off the Baragua Lightship, the District Magistrate has held an enquiry in conjunction with two assessors. The Court's opinion is to the effect that Captain Williams of the Tullochmoor had not taken an unsafe course and he took justifiable risks so long as the light vessel was in sight, though it would have been better had he steered a wider course. The Court did not consider that the certificates of either the captain or the chief officer should be dealt with.

THE BANKING CRISIS.

NO COMMISSION APPOINTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

The *Pioneer* understands that there is no truth in the story that the Government of India have decided to appoint a Commission to enquire into matters concerning the banking business, and that Sir Dinshaw Davar has been appointed a member of the Commission as representing the Bombay Presidency.

CIVIL SERVICE BALL AT LUCKNOW.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, Jan. 31.

The annual Civil Service ball last night was a very brilliant affair. Nearly 900 people were present. The music was supplied by the band of the Royal Fusiliers.

Colonel Hebir, Assistant Director, Poona Division, will act as Deputy-Director of Medical Services in India when Colonel Hendley proceeds on leave.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD GLADSTONE ON THE OUTLOOK.

A PLANTER AND THE £3 TAX.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 30.

Referring to Indians in South Africa in his speech at the opening of Parliament, Lord Gladstone said that a Commission had been appointed to inquire into the causes and circumstances which had led to the strike and into certain allegations of ill-treatment of persons sentenced to imprisonment in connection therewith. "I hope," said His Excellency, "that the report of this Commission will come before Parliament in time and enable its recommendations to be fully considered and that a lasting settlement will be reached."

DURBAN, Jan. 31.

At the sitting of the Commission Mr Reynolds a planter, said he would not have objected to the removal of the £3 tax prior to the strike, but it was impossible to remove it now for fear of a native agitation for the removal of the hut tax.

INDIANS' IMPROVED CONDITION.

The first evidence regarding the complaints by Indians was given by a witness from Lamerey estate, who alleged that native constables had assaulted Indians who were returning from a strike meeting.

Colonel Clarke, Commissioner of Police, said he believed that both parties in the case were to blame. He had desired an enquiry to be held at the time, but the Indians declined to give evidence.

Dr Keen, Surgeon Superintendent of Indian Immigrants, said he had noticed a physical and financial improvement in Indians during their stay in Natal, which they themselves admitted.

The Rev. C. F. Andrews has started on a tour in Natal and will afterwards proceed to Johannesburg, Kimberley and Cape Town to meet the Indian communities. He sails for England on Feb. 21. He regards the agreement reached during his and Mr. Gandhi's stay of a fortnight in Pretoria as satisfactory, and hopes that it will lead to a permanent settlement of the Indian grievances. Mr. Andrews was deeply touched by the kindness and assistance of the European community.—Reuter.

MR. GANDHI AND THE NATAL CONGRESS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Jan. 31.

With reference to Reuter's telegram that the Natal Indian Congress had decided to offer evidence before the Commission, thus disowning Mr Gandhi's leadership, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale cabled to Mr. Gandhi for particulars and has received the following reply jointly from Mr. Gandhi and the Rev. C. F. Andrews, dated Durban the 30th instant:—

"Congress meeting numbered little over one hundred people. Opinion sharply divided. Large majority voted against giving evidence. So far three indentured Indians only have appeared before the Commission. Congress meeting engineered by men who were opposed to passive resistance at the very beginning of the struggle. No importance is attached to the meeting locally. General European feeling growing in our favour. An influential member of the Senate paid a personal visit to Mr. Gandhi at Phoenix yesterday and was most cordial. He offered all help towards a settlement. Wanted bygones to be forgotten. Don't be anxious".

PROPOSED TABIBI COLLEGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 31

To support the movement for establishing an Ayurvedic and Unani Tabibi College at Delhi, a public meeting was held to-day at Kaiserbagh, Sir James Meston, Lieut-Governor of the United Provinces, presiding. There was a large attendance of representative citizens from various parts of the Provinces and after a brief speech from the chair it was resolved to appoint a committee to collect subscriptions. It was also resolved that the hostel in connection with the proposed college be called after the name of Sir James Meston and the amount realised in the United Provinces be devoted to its construction.

FAMINE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

60,000 PERSONS BEING RELIEVED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

The latest famine reports of the United Provinces show that nearly 60,000 persons were receiving relief, including those on relief works and dependants. Those receiving gratuitous relief on test works number nearly 18,000. Bundelkhund is suffering most. In the Jalaun District the distress is intense, especially among the poorer agriculturists. Men are still clinging to their homes for the sake of the cattle, hence there is a preponderance of women and children on the works. Generally, crime is normal and no increase in mortality is reported. Little wandering emigration, or emaciation is noticed. Cattle are being sold in large numbers in Hamirpur. Blankets are being distributed to the poor.

The report of the first season's work done by the London Society of Antiquaries in the uncovering of the site of a Roman town at Wroxeter has revealed the plan of the town. It was laid out in the approved Roman pattern of square or oblong blocks. Since it appears, therefore, to be certain that the town was one of some importance, there is good hope that the excavations will reveal really valuable results.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

KIORA WINS AN EASY VICTORY.

OUTSIDERS FILL THE OTHER PLACES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, Jan. 31.

There was a very large attendance on the course to-day, it being the great Civil Service Cup day. There are scores of visitors in Lucknow from every large centre in these Provinces and the Punjab, to say nothing of the contingents that have come from Calcutta and Bombay. Sir James and Lady Meston, and Generals Wilson and Cookson were among the most prominent people present.

Ante-post and double and treble betting was in full vogue. Betting on the Cup had been going on ever since the handicap was published and at first Kiora and Sahara shared the favouritism; but a report got abroad this morning that Gocul as's stable had backed Beryl for Rs. 8,000 and his price on Grittan's board this afternoon stood at 5's while in the second enclosure 15's could always be had about him. This manœuvre in the first enclosure had the effect of diverting the money from Kiora to Beryl.

There were diverse opinions about the merits of several of the candidates, but the bulk of the money flowed in the direction of Beryl, Alice (who ran under the ownership of the Rao Saheb of Patiala) Token, Maud, Kiora, Sidonia, Hopscotch and Sahara, so it can well be imagined that the bookmakers have reaped a rare harvest. Several other well backed ones in other races also helped to the accumulation of bookmakers' fortunes.

The racing all through was excellent.

The Civil Servants and the Royal Fusiliers were "At Home" to the world and his wife.

The result was as follows:—

Mr. Goculdas's KIORA 9st 3lbs...Ruiz 1
Mr. Alexis' VILLAGE GIRL 10st 5lbs
Bowley 2
Kour Sahib of Patiala's ALICE 10st 2lbs.....Murdison 3
Mr Goculdas's BERYL 10st 7lbs...Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN:—Jabri King 10st 3lbs; Ormy 9st 10lbs; Token 9st 9lbs; Maud 9st 7lbs; Sidonia 8st 8lbs; Hopscotch 8st 8lbs; Fortunio 7st 6lbs; Sahara 7st 5lbs (carried 7st 6lbs); Shamrock 8st 4lbs (carried 7st 6lbs); Lady Honour 7st 2lbs; Forceful 7st (carried 7st 3lbs); Moonsky 6st 13lbs (carried 7st).

BETTING:—4 to 1 against Kiora; 5 to 1 against Token, Sidonia, and Sahara; 8 to 1 against Alice, Hopscotch and Maud; 10's and 15's the rest.

THE RACE:—From a good start they all raced in a bunch into the straight where Village Girl and Alice came to the front, but near home Kiora came with a rush and won by a length and a quarter, a length and a half between second and third, one length between third and fourth.

Time:—1min. 17 3-4 secs.

[For the Lucknow race results will be found on page 7.]

ATTEMPT TO ROB AND MURDER.

ARRESTED MAN'S CONFESSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan 31.

The *Statesman* publishes a detailed account of the recent attempt upon Mr. Higgins' life on a tea garden near Chittagong. The man arrested by Mr. Higgins' son has now made a confession to the effect that the information had been given to the dacoits by a servant of Mr. Higgins, who had been with him for twenty-two years, that he had told them that there was a great deal of money in the safe, that it was easy to enter the bungalow, that the dogs had been tied up because poison had been put out for a leopard, and that Mr Higgins kept the key of the safe in a particular pocket.

Thirteen men had entered the bungalow, their plan being to murder Mr. Higgins and his son in their beds, to get the keys of the safe from Mr. Higgins' pocket, to destroy the two dogs which are always chained to the safe and to get away with the money.

RAID FRUSTRATED.

GANG OF DACOITS CAPTURED IN LAHORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Jan 31,

A gang of dacoits has been arrested within the city walls of Lahore. Acting on private information the police, as a matter of precaution, had posted extra constables in six different places in the city. Seven dacoits, armed with "gandasas", axes, iron bars and lathies, came in by the Seranwal gate and entered the house of Chaudhri Mahomed Ismail, a wealthy rice merchant in Kaizri Mohala, by making a hole in the wall. On the alarm being raised by the owner of the house the police guard, specially appointed in that quarter, came at once to the place, and after a brief fight arrested the dacoits. One of them is an old convict who had already undergone several years' imprisonment. Further investigations are proceeding.

A GOOD "BAG."

BIG GAME SHOOTING IN MYSORE FORESTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, Jan. 31.

Prince Yusuff Kamal Pasha, of the Khedive's family, who has been shooting for a week in Mysore forests as the guest of H H the Yuvaraj, has obtained an exceptionally good "bag" under the guidance of Mr. C. Theobald, namely, two rogue elephants, a tree bull bison, a panther, and a wild boar, to say nothing of smaller game.

FRONTIER RAID SEQUEL.

KIDNAPPED MILLER MURDERED.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE INJURED MEN.

(FROM A FRONTIER CORRESPONDENT.)

There has been a ghastly sequel to the raid on the village of Takht-i-Bhai, which I reported a few days ago, the body of the kidnapped miller having been found some miles from the village, mutilated and hacked about in a most brutal manner.

The man who, as I told you, was carried off, was a sort of bannia and miller, and the theory advanced for his murder is that he could not keep up with the raiders in their retreat, and was killed on the principle that dead men tell no tales.

His body was found on the roadside, with the throat cut from ear to ear, and numerous ugly gashes, which appear to have been made with axes, all over the body. It is reported that there were in all eighteen wounds on the body, but this is probably an exaggeration although it is certain that the murder had been committed with the greatest brutality.

It appears that the raiders only got between five and six hundred rupees out of their attack on the village, and it is believed that they vented their anger at having made such a small haul on the unfortunate man whom they had carried off.

One of the three injured men has since died from his injuries.

Everything points to the raiders being Utman Khel.

It will be remembered that on Thursday our correspondent reported a raid on Takht-i-Bhai, a village on the Nowshera Dargai Railway, 17 miles by road from Dargai and 21 miles from Nowshera. In the raid, one man was killed, one kidnapped and three injured.

CAPTAIN BUTLER'S MURDERER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

Regarding the murder of Captain H. Butler, of the Waziristan Militia, the *Pioneer* understands that the name of the murderer is Bittmani, and that he admits the crime.

AFGHAN ROBBER BANDS.

ROADS NOTIFIED AS UNSAFE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

According to the Frontier correspondent of the *Pioneer* the Kabul-Dakka Road has become so unsafe owing to robber-bands that orders have been issued for travellers to journey with big caravans, which are able to protect themselves. The sections of roads which are most dangerous are those east of Jellalabad. Persons who disregard the warning thus given will not be entitled to any compensation if their goods are looted.

The military road from Jellalabad to Badakshan by way of the Kunar Valley and Kafiristan has fallen into disrepair in the last few years. The Amir has directed that it should be put in proper order and a company of sappers has been told off for the work. Local labour also will doubtless be employed.

BATTLE OF THE CAPITALS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

At the annual general meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. C. Shorrock will move, and Mr. Norman McLeod will second, a resolution protesting "against the excessive outlay of public funds on a new capital city at Delhi, seeing that great expenditure must be incurred during the next few years in the furtherance of the industrial, commercial, and railway development of India."

MOTOR ACCIDENT.

CAR MAKES AWAY LEAVING OFFICIAL INJURED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

Captain A. G. Murray, Military Accounts Department, is in hospital with a fractured skull and other injuries from a fall off a motor-cycle in Parkstreet, having, it is supposed, collided with a motor-car which did not wait to see what damage had been done and has not yet been identified.

ASSAULT CASE SETTLED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31

The case brought by Mr. Kamala Kant Varma, a well-known pleader of Ghazipur, in the court of the Sub Judge of Ghazipur, claiming Rs. 5510 damages against Mr. Donaldson, Assistant-Engineer, B. N. W Railway, for alleged assault at the railway-station, has just been amicably settled and the case withdrawn, Mr. Donaldson having, through his counsel Mr. Hamilton, tendered an apology to the plaintiff.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

A temperance meeting was held last night at the Y. M. C. A. Hall when Dr. Harold Mann delivered a lecture on temperance. Sir Henry Procter presided. Dr. Mann described the evils of intemperance and exhorted his hearers not only to be abstainers themselves but to see that no liquor was brought into their houses. He begged them also not to give liquor to any one. Sir Henry Procter said he had found that, so far as the European community was concerned, the drink evil was decreasing. Government was doing all it could. They should see that the two functions of prevention of the sale of liquor and the collection of revenues should not vest in the same department.

THE CREDIT BANK.

EVIDENCE OF HASSAN BROTHERS.

AHMED MAHOMED'S SERIES OF VENTURES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the hearing was continued yesterday of the case in which Superintendent Sullivan, at the instance of the Official Liquidator, charged Jaffer Joosub, manager of the Credit Bank of India with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 52,000, alleged to have been misappropriated between June 10, 1912, and January 10, 1913, and another sum of Rs. 16,000 alleged to have been misappropriated on September 1, 1913.

Mr. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Velinkar, barrister, instructed by Mr. Framroze Mehta of Messrs. Mansuklal, Hiralal and Mehta, appeared for Jaffer.

HASSAN ALLY IN THE BOX.

Hassanally Mohamadbhoy, whose examination was not concluded at the previous hearing was again called and examined by Mr. Nicholson. Mr. Nicholson put in two pass-books of the Hassan brothers, which the witness said were correct copies of their account. Witness said that his passbook had been debited with a sum of Rs. 23,333 on March 5, 1913. The cheque for this amount was given to Jaffer by witness's brother. He did not know whether this cheque was given to Rustum K. R. Cama or not. The Hassan brothers had nothing to do with Mr Cama. On January 27, two cheques for Rs. 15,340 and another for Rs. 200 were drawn by his brother. Jaffer initialled those cheques. He did not know what they were for. Jaffer and Noor Muhamad paid witness and his brother their salary of Rs. 100 each, in cash. They received their pay from Jaffer. He did not put any of the money from his salary into the bank. Rustom K. R. Cama had an account with the bank. Of the 19,500 shares he had originally, he had now only 11,000 shares; of the balance, 5,000 shares were transferred to Karmali Joosub and 2,000 were transferred to Jaffer Pradhan, a Khoja. Jaffer used to send promissory notes to them and they signed them. Their father was at this time employed in the Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Company and promissory note forms were sent to him and he signed them in blank. On one occasion when he went to the Punjab his father signed a number of blank forms. The Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Company was managed by Noor Muhamad. Witness sometimes used to see brokers. They used to come to the office to get orders or to give information regarding fluctuations in prices and they used to speak to witness. He then conveyed the information to Jaffer. On June 28 a cheque was drawn by his brother, payable to self, for a sum of Rs. 592. He did not know why that cheque was drawn. On September 1, 1913, another cheque for Rs. 16,000 was drawn by his brother. It happened that his brother was always with Jaffer and that was why he drew all the cheques. Witness was generally engaged upstairs in comparing the accounts of the brokers.

HASSAN BROS'. BANK ACCOUNT.

Mr. Nicholson then put in a copy of the account the Hassan brothers had in the Chartered Bank of India. Witness said that originally this account with the Chartered Bank was his private account, but it was afterwards used for cheques to Weld and Co. on cotton transactions. On January 17, 1913, a cheque was drawn for Rs 4,000 on the Credit Bank and the money was paid into the Chartered Bank. He had an account in the National Bank, and it was after this account had been closed that the account in the Chartered Bank was opened. He did not think there were any speculative transactions in that account, excepting some small cheques given to bookmakers. He had nothing to do with racing himself. But Noor Muhamad kept four or five horses, and they were entered in his brother's name.

Mr. Welinker said that in view of his Worship's decision to commit the case he did not want to cross-examine the witness here.

Ahmed Mahomed, the brother of the previous witness and the second partner of the Hassan brothers, was next called to the box. He said he was now 22 years of age. He started business with his brother in manganese and graphite in 1908. The money for this was lent to them by their mother, who raised Rs. 15,000 on her ornaments. They purchased land in Malwan and Vengurla. This property was mortgaged with the Credit Bank which held the title deeds. The business failed in 1909 and he then joined the Credit Bank. He joined on Rs. 40 and his pay was subsequently raised to Rs. 60. He left the Credit Bank in February, 1911. During that period he had been for some time accountant in the Mandvi branch. He was head of the branch, but he had no power. For every transaction he had to get sanction from the head office by telephone. When he joined the Credit Bank Rahim was one of the directors. After leaving the bank he started a cinematograph show at Tardeo. For this they borrowed Rs. 7,000 from the Credit Bank. Some ornaments belonging to his brother were pledged in consideration of this loan. The cinematograph lasted only two months. Their running expenses were large, and they got only a few spectators. They had to pay Rs. 1,800 for rent and then they had advertisement expenses to pay. The first amount borrowed was Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,000 were borrowed after the closing of the show, as they had to pay rent and other dues. None of this money had been paid. After this he was engaged to keep the accounts of the share transactions of Jaffer and Noor Muhamad. He could not say whether Jaffer and Noor Muhamad were dealing jointly or separately, as sometimes he went to Jaffer and sometimes to Noor Muhamad for orders. But the transactions were all entered in one book.

Further hearing was adjourned.

GOVERNOR IN SIND.

THE CLAIMS OF KARACHI.

GOVERNOR'S HINT TO BANK DIRECTORS.

THE NEED FOR RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Jan. 31.

Their Excellencies had a strenuous time yesterday and are equally busy to-day fulfilling engagements.

His Excellency received three addresses to-day, from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the Sind Muhammadan Association, and the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association respectively.

The afternoon was spent in receiving visitors, and in the evening Lord Willingdon presented the Edalji Dinshaw cup at the final of the football tournament.

Her Excellency spent the afternoon in paying visits to the Lady Dufferin Hospital and Convent school.

His Excellency dined at the Sind Club, and the Government party departed at 11 p. m. by a special train for Larkhana, and will arrive there at 8-30 this morning.

KARACHI'S TRADE.

In the address presented by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the members stated that the total trade of the port in the last five years had risen from practically 38,00,00,000 to 59,00,00,000: the figures for 1913 were, however, expected to fall short of the previous year, owing to early cessation of the monsoon. The failure of Indian banks had caused widespread distress which acted directly on export and import trade. The Indian merchants suffered heavy losses as shareholders and depositors in these banks. The managers of these banks should be made to feel their responsibility to the public. The Chamber keenly desired to see the Sukkur barrage and Rohri-Hyderabad Canal schemes carried into effect, as, in Lord Sydenham's words, this would revolutionize the province of Sind. They would be glad to get further information regarding the Bombay-Sind Railway connection by means of a broad gauge route to Bombay via Cutch. The Chamber confidently looked forward to the completion of the important irrigation schemes in the Punjab and Sind. As mentioned by the Port Trust, the Chamber also emphasized the fact that Karachi, as a port of arrival and departure of a second weekly mail service between Europe and India, would more greatly benefit the Persian Gulf, Northern India and a number of peoples and important cities than both the weekly services being centred in Bombay. Lastly, the Chamber intended to apply to Government for an extension of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act to Karachi, as trade centres suffered under the present Provincial Insolvency Act.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

In reply to the address Lord Willingdon said:—

I thank you most heartily for your cordial greetings, and trust that our meeting to-day may be the means of giving me much practical and useful knowledge of the great interests you serve and of your chief requirements at the present time. The development of your trade has indeed been remarkable and augurs well for your increasing progress in the future. I have already been made aware that the cessation of the monsoon in the United Provinces and in parts of the Punjab has led to a restriction of the area under crops and will probably cause a set-back this year in the receipts of your port, but I trust that the coming monsoon will be bountiful and well distributed and that you may before long again have full shipments of wheat from your harbour. The effect on your trade of a bad monsoon in the parts of the country you serve surely shows how urgent how imperative, it is to develop irrigation through the Province of Sind.

SUKKUR BARRAGE SCHEME.

I much regret to inform you that we have received information during the last few days that the Secretary of State is unable to sanction our project with regard to the Sukkur Barrage and Rohri Canal Scheme in the form in which we forwarded it, but that a despatch is being sent, I presume, to inform us of his reasons for postponement. I think that it would be wiser to express no opinion on the general position until we are informed of the contents of the despatch; but I may assure you that the Government of Bombay is as convinced as ever of the urgent necessity of further irrigation which will increase the agricultural development of the land and add much to the trade of your port.

BANKING REFORM.

I share with you to the full your feelings of deep regret at the widespread distress which has been caused at the heavy losses which have been sustained owing to the failure of some of the swadeshi banking institutions in Bombay and other parts of the Presidency and to the temporary set back to your prosperity which, I fear, may be the result of this grave financial disturbance. Government, let me assure you, are fully alive to the necessity of, as far as it is possible, ensuring the sound management and proper auditing of all such institutions, and will take steps to secure this end after giving full consideration to the opinions of all the principal financial and commercial corporations in the presidency. It is our duty to reassure the public mind and to encourage the progress of swadeshi enterprise on well-managed and business-like lines. But Government can do little without the support of individuals, and in the future I hope that all gentlemen who undertake the duties of directors of companies will look upon their position as one of the highest trust and responsibility and act with a full determination to manage their undertaking on sound, honest and business-like lines.

BROAD-GAUGE RAILWAY TO KARACHI.

I am unable to give you any information with regard to the through broad-

(Continued on page 10.)

GOVERNOR IN SIND.

(Continued from page 9.)

gauge route to Delhi, but we have received a communication from the Railway Board as to the conversion to broad-gauge of the section, Kuchaman Road to Hyderabad, in which they have asked for our views on the matter. We have not replied to the Railway Board, as we are awaiting the receipt of certain information we have asked for from the Railway Administrations concerned.

I am afraid that at present a direct broad-gauge route between Bombay and Karachi does not appear likely to be undertaken in the near future. You are probably aware that in the year 1908, the Government of India and the Secretary of State decided that it was unnecessary to press for a line through the Cutch territory. Since then a detailed survey has been made from Viramgam via Radhunpur, Suigam and Nagar Parkar to Badin, but the project report showed that there was no likelihood of this line as a through route proving commercially remunerative, and Government has been informed by the Railway Board that the carrying out of the entire Bombay-Sind connection on the broad gauge was not likely to be undertaken at an early date, but at the same time that there was a possibility that the paying sections at each end might be constructed in the near future. My Government has, therefore, in view of the admittedly unremunerative character of the direct connection, been unable to approach the Government of India at present with proposals for the construction of the whole line.

NEED FOR RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

Let me, however, inform you that Government is fully alive to the great importance of railway development in the Presidency and will encourage sound schemes which will give facilities to the farmers for the marketing of their produce and increase the general trade of our ports. You will not, I am sure, expect me as President of the Legislative Council to discuss with you your criticisms of our action with regard to the amendment to your Port Trust Act. But I agree that for the present the fairest arrangement is that the selection of the representative of the Indian mercantile community should be by official nomination until that community is represented by one thoroughly representative body to whom Government may be able to hand over the responsibility of making the selection

THE MAIL CONTRACT.

With regard to the mail contract to which you refer, I have already said all I can on this matter and can only repeat to you what I have said to others, that in giving our views to the Government of India, we have fully realised that it is the requirements of the whole Presidency and the whole of India which must be considered, and we trust that our suggestions may receive favourable consideration.

I note that you propose to make certain representations to Government for extending the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act to your town in lieu of the Provincial Act. While assuring you that your application, when received, shall receive our careful consideration, I think it is fair to you to say that your growing commercial prosperity seems *prima facie* to entitle you to parity of treatment with Bombay, with regard to insolvency proceedings. As you are probably aware, the change you require will necessitate action on the part of the Government of India, who will be addressed if we find your case sufficiently strong to send forward for their approval.

Most cordially I hope that I may be able to visit you again during my term of office amongst you. The friendly greetings I have received on all hands have touched me deeply, and you may rely on my co-operation and assistance in all sound schemes which you may put forward to help on this city to her ultimate destiny—that of being one of the greatest commercial centres of the whole Indian Empire."

MOSLEM ADDRESS.

APPEAL FOR EDUCATIONAL GRANT.

The Sind Mahomedan Association, in their address, stated that for various reasons their community were backward in education, but they were making strenuous efforts to recover lost ground. They urged their claims for a larger share in Government service. The Association averted that the passing of the Mahomedan Educational Cess Bill, which represented the wishes of the community, would uplift the community more than any other measure. An appeal was made for a substantial sum for the education of Sind Mahomedans and that responsible Mahomedan opinion should be consulted before disbursement of this sum. The Association hoped the Sukkur Barrage scheme would be fully reconsidered with the needful modifications. Permission was asked for the extension of land settlement terms from 10 to 30 years, also that at least two non-official zemindar assessors should help settlement officers in the revision [illegible] for the tion contained about the rules for the remission of land rent, which they said were unjust to the zemindars, and suggested the appointment of a special officer for remission work and the alteration of existing rules, so that zemindars might derive a real benefit from them. The Association invited the attention of the Governor to the paucity of their representatives on most of the Municipalities in Sind, and desired either the modification of election rules on separate representation.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The Governor replied as follows :—

I am glad to have so early an opportunity in my life amongst you of learning the chief interests and requirements of the people you represent. Let me assure you at once that the Province of Sind though far from the seat of Government in the Presidency, shall always receive the same attention and care from Government as all other parts, for our ideal is to secure the progress and prosperity of all and every portion of the country under our administration.

I need hardly tell you that I am delighted to learn of the steady improvement in education of your community and that the output of qualified students is increasing. Government will warmly support all efforts to encourage your educational efficiency, and provided their qualifications justify their selection are anxious to deal absolutely fairly between all the different communities in the matter of employment under Government services. I regret that I am unable to hold out any hope at present of Government support to the Mahomedan Cess Bill which you desire to see carried into law. At present there seems a complete absence of unanimity on the part of Mahomedan landholders as to the expediency of the Bill, and I would further point out that, owing to the liberal policy of the Government of India with regard to education, so far from there being insufficient money to spend on Mahomedan education the difficulty is to spend all the money available and this fact is a strong argument against the necessity of this Bill. Let me add that at the desire of the Government of India we have appointed a Committee to inquire into the question of Mahomedan education throughout the Presidency. When received this report shall be forwarded to the Commissioner for his consideration, in reference to its applicability to Sind, and any scheme or suggestion that your Association may put forward for the development of your educational requirements will be cordially welcomed by him and the Government.

REVISION OF LAND SETTLEMENT.

"The question of altering the term for the land settlement from 10 to 30 years is no new one, and I am bound to say that the answers to the same request which Government have given in the past seem convincing in their fairness and equity. It is, I believe, a fact that at the present time it seldom happens that a revision settlement comes into force at the end of 10 years. It is quite possible it might indeed be desirable, that when conditions as to irrigation in Sind become more settled the settlement periods might be extended, but it must, I am sure, be clear to you that it is not just that the State which is spending large sums annually on irrigation in order to improve the cultivable condition of your province should be deprived for a lengthened period of that additional revenue which it can legitimately claim in return for this outlay. With regard to your suggestion that the settlement officer should have two more non-official assessors to help him in matters of assessment, I have had careful enquiries made into this question and have come to the conclusion that the greatest care is taken to secure all the information necessary to obtain an absolutely just and fair assessment. I am sure that if you have any particular reasons for the alteration in the present system the Commissioner will be prepared to listen to your representations with all consideration.

LAND RENT.

With regard to your suggestion that the rules for the remission of land rent should be overhauled, I would remind you of a Government Resolution passed in the year 1909 which was issued with the object of remedying the difficulty you complain of. I understand that in pursuance of this resolution the Commissioner has this year appointed a special mukhtyarkar to assist in disposing of the kharif remission application of the Badin Taluka in the Hyderabad District and am further informed that the Commissioner has no reason to believe that the remission rules work severely in the case of lift lands and has never received any adverse representation on the subject. If, however, you have any specific cases of hardship to lay before him you can, I know, rely on their being justly and sympathetically considered.

REPRESENTATION ON COUNCILS.

I am fully alive to the fact that your community being in a minority in the towns you do not frequently secure the election of your representatives on the Councils, I should be very glad to receive from your Association suggestions for so altering the electoral balance as to redress this difficulty in any particular case in which such representation is disproportionately small. The idea of communal representation presents many attractions, but is beset by so many difficulties that Government could not accept suggestions on those lines. The whole matter of the fair representation of the various communities on city Municipal councils is at this moment being carefully considered by Government, and I trust we may arrive at some satisfactory solution of what is a very difficult problem to solve.

ADDRESS FROM INDIAN MERCHANTS

The Indian Merchants' Association, Karachi, presented an address to the Governor. They stated that they had over two hundred members with the franchise of electing two representative to the local Municipal Board. Being a representative body, they considered it essential to have the right to nominate at least two representatives to the Karachi Port Trust Board. They urge the claim of Karachi to be one of the ports of call for the English mail. With regard to the present system of octroi refunds—minus a ten per cent drawback—the Association hoped that Government would adopt a plan of terminal charges as heretofore.

In reply, the Governor said—"I thank you sincerely on behalf of Lady Willingdon and myself for your cordial welcome to us this morning, and heartily agree with you that such visits should be productive of mutual benefit both to myself and, I trust, to the citizens of the important city of Karachi and the Province of Sind. It is of the highest importance that I should become acquainted with you, local men, who represent so influential an interest in this town and learn from you at first hand what are the chief matters which at the moment most interest and concern your Association. I am very glad to learn that you appreciate the privilege conferred on your Association last year by the Commissioner in nominating two representatives on the Municipal Board, but I note that you wish for further privileges with regard to representation on the Karachi Port Trust. Government fully recognise that the Indian merchants of Karachi ought to be represented on the Karachi Port Trust and provision has been made for this in the Bill which is now under consideration, in my Legislative Council. No doubt, when your Association has joined with itself other similar bodies in Karachi, and has become beyond question fully representative of the Indian merchants in this city, the privilege of electing such a representative will be extended to you. But for the present my Government are of opinion that the representation will best be secured by the Commissioner nominating an Indian merchant, and I am sure, if so, he will pay due attention to the claims of your Association. At the same time I trust you will feel that it has been a satisfaction to yourselves, as it has been to me, to learn your clearly expressed views on what I realise to be a matter of deep concern to your Association.

You will already have heard my expression of views on the question of the future of the mail service to this country, and you may rest assured that we have gone fully into all the facts of the case before sending our report to the Government of India. I am much interested in learning of your wish to introduce a scheme for terminal charges in your city in lieu of the present octroi system, and you may rely on my careful consideration of this important question which has such an influence on the prosperity of your town. Government are now waiting for some facts and figures from your Commissioner before coming to any final decision, but you may rely on our endeavouring to decide in a manner which will be of the greatest advantage to all concerned. Harmonious co-operation and unity of action among those responsible for the success of any enterprise are most necessary attributes in order to bring any undertaking to a successful issue, and I rejoice to learn that your Association endeavour to secure such harmony in all you do. For myself, our first meeting to-day has been of the greatest interest, for I have learnt much which will give me matter for enquiry and consideration in my efforts to secure the prosperity of your city in the future. Most heartily do I wish your Association all success and trust that its efforts may always be directed to the attainment of increased prosperity and welfare for the Province of Sind.

SHAREBROKERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Bombay sharebrokers was held on Friday evening, Sir Shapurji Broacha presiding.

In moving the adoption of the report the chairman remarked that he felt the necessity of repeating what he had said on a previous occasion. He advised brokers to do their business with care and caution. They should on no account undertake risks beyond their capacity.

The retiring directors, Sir Shapurji Broacha, Mr. Narandas Govindji and Mr. Hirachand Vasanji, were re-elected and in place of the late Mr. Motichand Devchand his son, Mr. Nagji Motichand, was appointed a new director.

Messrs. Nagjibhai Jethabhai and Jamnadas Morarji were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

"PARADE" ADMIRALS.

CURIOUS NAVAL CONTROVERSY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Despite the proposal of Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, that Congress create four vice-admirals to meet such situations as that in Mexican waters, where an English naval officer, Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, outranks Rear-Admiral Frank H. Fletcher, U.S.N., sentiment of members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs is favorable to the creation of two admirals and two vice-admirals for sea duty only the *New York Herald* wrote on January 4. This proposal was made a part of the Naval Appropriation Bill last year, but was eliminated by a hostile point of order.

It was specifically provided in the bill that the commanders of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets should each be given the rank of admiral and the officer second in command should be a vice-admiral. As quickly as a rear-admiral would be put in command of the fleet he would become an admiral, but as soon as he relinquished that position he would return to the rank of rear-admiral and be retired as such. Members of Congress fear that the creation of permanent ranks of this kind would lead to political contests for them and that they might be used for "parade purposes" on shore

Under the terms of the old bill each admiral would receive dols. 12,000 a year and each vice-admiral dols. 10,000 a year. The pay of a rear-admiral is dols. 8,000 a year. Admiral George Dewey receives dols. 13,000 a year. Members of the committee feel that the permanent rank of admiral should be reserved as a reward for conspicuous services in time of war, as was the case with Admiral Dewey.

Unless Mr. Daniels can prevail upon the committee to change its views, the same provisions will be inserted in the naval bill this year. Under the old pay table in the navy vice-admirals, as proposed by Mr. Daniels, would receive dols. 11,000 a year

Of the four vice-admirals to be added to the commissioned personnel of the United States Navy, one would command the Atlantic fleet, one the Pacific fleet and a third the Asiatic fleet, while he fourth would be held in reserve to meet such emergencies as that now found in Mexican waters, where the United States is obliged to have a commanding officer lower in rank than the commander of the British forces.

Information obtained at the Navy Department shows that the United States is the only Power which has not a vice admiral in its navy. Indeed, with the exception of France, all of the other Great Powers have admirals. The French navy has fifteen vice admirals. The navies of the other Great Powers have each five or more admirals and at least eleven vice-admirals.

In the United States Navy a rear-admiral is called upon to command twenty thousand officers and men and dols. 250,000,000 worth of ships. This situation clearly proves, in the opinion of the Navy Department, that the United States needs vice-admirals, not only for precedence, but to obtain more efficient command of fleets and squadrons in time of war. In other navies an admiral commands a fleet, a vice-admiral commands a squadron and a rear-admiral command as a division.

In view of these facts Mr. Daniels said that he believed the reasons for the creation of officers of this rank are so strong that when presented to the naval committees of Congress the recommendation will meet with approval.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

AN OPEN TRENCH.

SUCCESSFUL CLAIM AGAINST IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit filed by Mr. Bertram Richard Roberts, lately an employee of Messrs. Dunlop and Co., against the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, claiming Rs. 30 000 as damages for injuries sustained on account of the defendants' negligence.

Mr. M. R. Jardine, with Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Unwala, Pirosha and Pavia, appeared for the plaintiff; while the Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., defended.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

After recording the evidence of Major Evans, his lordship delivered the following judgment:—

In this case, before the consideration of the merits, I think it is my duty to refer to the attitude adopted towards the plaintiff by the learned Advocate-General. Whatever may have been the attitude adopted by the defendants in the first instance and in their pleadings, the plaintiff can have no reason whatever to complain about the treatment he has received at the hands of his opponents since the hearing commenced. The plaintiff himself was examined and cross-examined, and before the evidence of his first witness was finished the learned Advocate-General recognised that it would be undesirable to continue his contentions as to the non-liability of the defendants, with the result that he withdrew his plea and thereby saved public time. The evidence both of the plaintiff and defendants was as to whether there was any negligence or not on the part of the plaintiff. I would like to say nothing except that perhaps this case will wake the defendants up in employing less sleepy-men as watchmen to guard death-traps in the public streets. There is another incident which I consider remarkable and worth noting, and that is the manner in which Major Evans has given his evidence. Both on the bench and at the Bar I have heard doctors giving evidence as experts on cases of injury, and it is a remarkable circumstance that in this instance Major Evans, far from taking any partisan spirit, far from exaggerating the plaintiff's injuries, has been scrupulously careful and exceedingly cautious in the evidence that he has given. The evidence of the plaintiff has been straightforward and conspicuously honest, and I come to the conclusion that the injury that has been sustained is very serious.

His lordship therefore awarded Rs. 8,673 to the plaintiff with costs.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON A WIDOW.

Before Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, Mr Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, appeared for the petitioner Pirojbai, widow of Cursetji Beramji Golwala, and applied for a transfer and the stay of the insolvency proceedings of an insolvent named Manecksha Muncherjee Dubash, from the court of the first-class Sub-Judge of Thana to the High Court.

The petitioner Pirojbai in her petition stated that the insolvent was indebted to her under a decree of the High Court made on January 6, in the sum of Rs. 3,153-1-11, and the costs of the suit, with simple interest on the amount of the judgment at 6 per cent. per annum from the date thereof. Manecksha obtained two sums of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively from her under false pretences, promising to deposit the same at a good rate of interest with substantial merchants, and the petitioner, believing his story, sold her Government paper under his advice, and paid him the sale proceeds thereof in exchange for his promissory notes

The petitioner subsequently learned that Manecksha had not deposited her moneys with any one, but had used the same in connection with some litigation in which he was involved in regard to a printing-press called the Akbar Sowdagar Press. Manecksha has succeeded in the litigation and recovered all his costs from the other party, and instead on paying back the money to Pirojbai, Manecksha appropriated the same to his own use and purchased off in site of pressing demands. When Pirojbai filed the suit against Manecksha in the High Court to recover her money Manecksha, with a view to defraud her and annoy her, filed his petition in insolvency in the above Court under the Provincial Insolvency Act III, of 1907. The petitioner further stated that Manecksha had deliberately filed his petition in the Thana Court with a view to avoid public examination.

His lordship granted a *rule nisi* against the insolvent to show cause why the proceedings should not be transferred to the High Court.

CLAIM FOR GOODS SUPPLIED.

Mr Justice Macleod heard a suit filed by Morarji, Thackersy and Co., carrying on business as cloth merchants and commission agents at Muljі Jetha Market, against Aga Haji Abdereman Shiraze and Sons, for the recovery of Rs 1,240 10, due to them from the defendants for goods supplied to the defendants, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from September 13, 1913, till judgment.

Mr. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Madhowji, Kamdar and Chotubhai, appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendants were represented by the Hon. the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs Mulla and Mulla.

On September 8,1913 the defendants, through their broker, Rowji Premji, contracted to purchase from the plaintiffs five bales of plaintiffs' piece-goods of the description known as "B Ticket" on terms mentioned in a writing in Gujerati The total value of the five bales amounted to Rs. 1,240 10. On September 16 last, the plaintiffs sent a representation to the defendants asking for payment for the bales. The defendants asked the plaintiffs' representative to get a note from the broker, Rowji, ordering the amount due to be paid. The plaintiffs applied to Rowji for such a note and Rowji gave a note to the plaintiffs in Gujerati, whereby he requested the defendants to pay to one S. A. Raja and Co., the amount due in respect of the bales. The plaintiffs sent the note to the defendants with a request for payment for the bales, whereupon the defendants alleged that they had already paid the price of the goods to one Muljі Jetha on behalf of S. A. Raja and Co.

The plaintiffs stated that there was no individual or firm of S. A. Raja in existence at all. They, therefore, submitted that the defendants were liable to pay to them the price of the bales purchased.

The defendants denied some of the allegations and stated that they were not partners in the firm of S. A. Raja and Co., who carried on business in the Muljі Jetha Market. The goods referred to were purchased by their broker from the firm of Raja and the sale was effected by one Shantidas Khetsey. Rowji, on behalf of their firm, called upon the firm of Raja for delivery of the goods by sending his servant. Shantidas handed over the goods and the defendants paid for the goods when a demand was made by Raja They, therefore, denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to sue them for the price of the goods as there was no contract between them and the plaintiffs, as alleged.

After recording evidence the Court rose.

WORSHIP OF THAKURJI.

SISTER SUES HER BROTHER.

Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, disposed of the suit filed by Sakerbai, widow of Gordhandas Thakurdas, against her brother Chaturbhuj Dayal, praying that she might be declared to be entitled to the possession of the Thakurji (an idol) and the defendant be ordered to deliver the same to her or to pay her Rs. 5,000 for the value thereof; that the defendant might be ordered to deliver to her the shahabook and Rs. 375, and pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit, a receiver of the property be appointed; she also prayed that the defendant be ordered to pay her Rs. 1,000 as damages with costs of the suit.

Mr. B. J. Wadia, with Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Nadirsha and Darash, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Weldon, with Mr. Jaffarbhai, instructed by Mr. C. P. D'Cunha, defended.

The facts of the case have been reported.

After recording evidence and hearing counsel his lordship dismissed the suit and ordered the defendant to return the ornaments to plaintiff. Costs of the defendant were to be paid by the plaintiff.

TRAM-CAR COLLISION.

A collision occurred between a tram-car and a steam-roller near Byculla Bridge yesterday morning which delayed the tram traffic on the line running past the Sir J. J. Hospital for about twenty minutes.

Tram-car No. 168 had just crossed the bridge and was going towards the Sir J. J. Hospital, when a steam-roller which was working on the road, began to cross the line. The tram-driver immediately applied the brakes, but a collision occurred before the car could be stopped. The front-plate of the car, with the lamp and iron-posts, were completely destroyed.

The driver received some injury to his hand, but no passenger was injured The car was so much damaged that it had to be removed by another car which was put on behind.

LANDSLIP AT PAREL.

A landslip occurred yesterday on a hill at Parel Tank Road, and resulted in the death of coolie, named Mania Bhikhu, aged about 30, and some injury to another labourer.

It appears that some coolies were engaged in digging earth from the foot of the hill. While they were working, a portion of the hill above, came down, and the deceased, Mania, was buried underneath it.

Another man was buried up to his waist, but he was taken out and removed to hospital. The man who was buried was dead when taken out.

An inquest was held on the body yesterday when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

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	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 204000	Rs. 560000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 768000
Or per mile of Rly ...	204	561	4	769
For previous 15 weeks of half-year ...	321643	6385513	59126	9661074
Total for 16 weeks ...	342043	6945513	63126	1042907
Comparison.. Total for Cor. week of previous year..	5 194250	460973	4160	4 659383
Per mile of Rly. do...	205	488	4	697
Total to cor. date do...	3 331175	6476326	90859	9878938

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

FAMINE IN FLOWERS.

The price of flowers in London (on January 13) is three times as high as it was last January, owing to the severe weather in the South of France, which provides London with almost all its flowers at this time of the year. Tulips, 1s. 6d. a dozen last, January, are now 4s. a dozen. Parma violets fetch 2s. a bunch, as compared with 6d. last year. Carnations have risen from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

NOTED WOMAN LITIGANT.

The death was reported on January 12 at Brighton of Mrs. Georgina Weldon, the famous woman litigant. Mrs. Weldon opposed the late Lord Killowen, then Sir Charles Russell, in the well-known Sir Henry de Bathe suit. It lasted five days, and she surprised the whole legal world by winning a verdict with £1,000 damages. The same year she fought an action for libel against the French composer Gounod and won damages of £10,000. She also gained verdicts of £1,000 and £500 against two doctors. Mrs Weldon an octogenarian, was the wife of Noroy King of Arms and the daughter of the late Mr. M. Treherne, of Gate House, Posingworth Manors, Sussex.

PAYMASTER'S ARREST.

Fleet Paymaster John M. Lowry, against whom a warrant was issued in November last and for whose apprehension a reward of £100 was offered by the Metropolitan Police, was arrested on January 12 at New Milton, Hampshire, on the borders of the New Forest. Detective-Inspector Burch, of Scotland Yard, who with other officers effected the arrest, took his prisoner to London and Lowry was brought before the magistrates at Ipswich. The warrant stated that Mr Lowry, who was attached to H.M.S. Ganges at Shortly, near Harwich, was wanted "for the misappropriation of a large sum of public money." He is fifty-three years of age, and ranked third in seniority among the paymasters. Before his arrest he was last seen late in November near his home at Waterlooville, Portsmouth.

'GIOCONDA' FINDER'S CLAIM.

The Florentine antiquary, Signor A. Geri, to whom Perugia offered the "Gioconda," and who used the opportunity thus offered to him to bring about the arrest of the thief, has taken steps to bring an action for damages against the French Government, which has not hitherto granted him any reward for his services other than the rosette of an officer of the secondary distinction of Public Instruction. Signor Geri claims 10 per cent. on the value of the picture, such value to be estimated by an expert. He asks the tribunal of the Seine to order the Government to pay at once £4,000 on account of this sum and the rest later, together with the costs of the action Signor Geri has already received £1,000 from the Society of the Friends of the Louvre, and the Ministry of Fine Arts expressed surprise that he should claim more for what was "an act of pure honesty." The usual estimate of the value of the "Gioconda" being £2,000,000, Signor Geri would receive, if his claim were granted in full, the generous reward of £200,000.

JUDGE AND GAMING CLAIMS.

Mr. Justice Atkin made an important pronouncement in the King's Bench Division in the course of a case in which Mr. J. John Franks sued Mr. Paul G. Konody, of the Albany, Piccadilly, art critic and journalist, for £154 balance of a gambling debt. The defendant pleaded the Gaming Act. Mr. Cecil Hayes, on behalf of the plaintiff, explained that originally the debt was £714, but an allowance of £560 had been made to Mr. Konody by the plaintiff off that debt, for which he had paid £100. The defendant now set up what counsel said he might term "the last refuge of the disappointed gambler"—the Gaming Act. Mr Hayes went on to say that at least his lordship ought to deprive the defendant of his costs in such a case as this. It was never intended, he submitted, when the Gaming Act was passed, that costs should be allowed. Mr. Wallington, for the defendant, said the debt was not paid because the defendant was convinced that the game was not properly conducted. In refusing to deprive the defendant of his costs, his lordship said that this was an ordinary case of a man who had won money by gambling and was suing to recover it. It was suggested that the defendant should pay costs. In his opinion the plea of the Gaming Act was one which should be encouraged. The Act was passed with the very object of preventing claims of this kind being brought into court. When a defendant set up such a plea, his lordship continued, he was entitled to his costs, and there was nothing improper in the setting up of such a plea. It was the defendant who, in his opinion, was playing the game, and not the plaintiff. There must be judgment for the defendant with costs.

AMAZING OPERATION.

An accident case described by the surgeon in charge as "one of the most astounding within my experience" has recently been successfully operated upon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. A piece of rock, an inch and a quarter by one inch in size, embedded in the skull and lacerating the brain as the result of a mine explosion, was successfully removed, leaving the patient, a young Australian miner, little the worse for his experience except for partial blindness in one eye. "How the man survived the immediate effects of the explosion, which took place some months ago, is beyond my comprehension," the surgeon who performed the operation explained to a representative of the *Daily Mail*. "The huge fragment of rock entered the orbit (the bony socket containing the eye) to the inner and upper side of the left eye, lodged in the porous bone of the skull and tore through the dura matter (one of the coverings of the brain), of necessity lacerating the brain itself. In removing the rock the eye had to be pulled downwards and outwards towards the left ear, and even then so large was the fragment that there was the greatest difficulty in withdrawing it through the orbit. The astounding thing is not only that the man survived the explosion, but that although his brain must have been considerably lacerated, he suffers no headaches or other nervous symptoms.

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"JU-JU."

STORY OF AN ADVENTURE WITH ANTS.

By C. Eustace Roberts.
(Copyright.)

We were sitting before a cheerful fire at the club. A waiter was drawing the thick curtains to shut out the foggy greyness of the early winter evening, and the shaded electric lights on either side of the fireplace made the smoking-room look particularly cosy.

My leave was nearly at an end, and I was spending the last few days in town to buy the usual provisions and stores that a man takes back with him to West Africa.

D——, on the other hand, had only just come home from the Coast after finishing his first year out there as a District Commissioner. We had been at school together, and, as he was also up in town, I had asked him to lunch with me.

For a while we smoked in silence, listening to the rush and rumble of the West-end traffic outside—sounds that a man would give much to hear when thousands of miles away from them—and doubtless we were both thinking of that far country where Fate had ordained that our work should be done.

Suddenly, staring into a cloud of smoke that floated slowly upwards, D——said, "It's good to be at home again."

It was a trite enough remark, but something in his tone drew my attention to him.

"Of course, it is," I answered; "but what makes you say it?"

"Eh! What? Say What?"

He started into wakefulness and looked round.

"You've got something on your mind," I told him. "Out with it!"

"Well," he admitted, "my thoughts just then certainly weren't pleasant; but I'll tell you if you like."

I called the waiter, we settled down comfortably, and he told me the following story:—

I've only done one tour out there and perhaps you will think nothing of this, being more used to the country.

There was a District Commissioner done there at Okpobu, a man called ——. It's only a small bush station with really no work for more than one white man, but it is far away in the wilds and frightfully lonely.

L—— had applied more than once for an assistant, but the H. P. C. didn't seem to think it necessary. However, at last L—— got rather a bad touch of fever, and sent in such an earnest appeal for someone that the Provincial Commissioner wired to Forcados to send a man.

I had been temporarily employed in the Customs there, but was transferred up to Okpobu as A.D.C. for my last month. As a bush station, it was not much out of the ordinary—a small clearing, the D.C.'s place and Rest House, built of sun-dried brick with leaf roofs, and the usual offices and wire-fenced prison. Travelling for two or three days along narrow paths with an impenetrable wall of tangled bush on each side, however, is always rather weird, and makes one feel cut off from everywhere at the end of the journey.

The D. C. was in bed with a high temperature when I arrived; he said I should have to do all his work for several days, and that the Rest House was ready for me.

Soon afterwards an unusual amount of work kept me late in the office one afternoon. It was the Hartmattan season, and that day was one of the worst there had been. The wind was blowing hot and dry; all the books and papers in the office were curling up, and the fine sand carried by the wind made one's mouth feel like a lime-kiln.

Altogether I felt out of sorts, and while walking back to the Rest House I began stamping rather vindictively on every ant that happened to be in the way. You know those big black "stink" ants; they're always making holes everywhere.

A few yards away an old native was crouching down on the rough grass. He seemed to be smoothing out the ground, but I did not take much notice of him.

As I went slowly up the path, stumping about every other pace, this old man rose and followed me. Then he began to speak, pouring out a torrent of words. Of course, it was all so much Greek to me, so I just gave him the usual salutation and went on.

However, he still followed, and, as he pointed first to my feet and then to the ants, some of them feebly writhing on the ground, I began to tumble to his meaning.

He made a curious figure as he stood there. He had a strip of leopard-skin round his waist, and the animal's tail hung down his back, suspended from his neck by a greasy necklace of claws threaded on twisted Hausa leather.

A small boy met me outside the house, and saw the old native looking up the path. This servant was a local boy, because I didn't want to travel with much of an establishment.

He said something about "Ju-ju man," and told me the old fellow's name, but he didn't know enough English to tell me any more.

That evening, during my usual visit to L——, I mentioned the incident.

"Oh, old Sumanu," he said. "He's a harmless enough old creature, I think, but the natives are all frightened of him. He lives in a little grass place in the bush not far behind the Rest House, and if you notice you'll see that the native paths on each side have been deflected outwards since he made his dwelling in that spot."

After dinner I was reading on the veranda, when the dog began growling. Hearing nothing myself, I told it to lie down; but it stood up, looking out, and the hair all along its back began to bristle.

I looked out myself then, and saw two round spots of red light, like eyes, glowing with the brightness of fanned charcoal. They seemed to be a few yards away, but one can't judge distance in the darkness.

Just then my boy came to ask me what time he should call me. He carried a hurricane lantern, so I sent him out to investigate. The points of light disappeared before he saw them, but after searching the ground for a short time, he called out:—

"Lock 'um, sir, here. It live for ground."

There were three sticks, about a foot high, stuck into the ground like a tripod, with their tops touching. Underneath lay a broad leaf, and on it was a dead ant.

As it didn't convey anything to either of us, we summoned the small boy, and the other servant interpreted for me.

"He say it be bad ju-ju, sir, bad past all ju-ju."

I tried to find out more, but all I could learn was:—

"He not savvy what it be. Him father tell 'um when he see ju-ju like for this he go 'way one time."

"Oh, don't talk rot," I said. "Go to bed."

They went, and, judging by the noise both servants barricaded the door of their quarters after they were safely inside.

The dog had also gone, and although I tried to settle down with a magazine, my thoughts kept reverting to that queer little tripod outside.

I had always been rather contemptuous of the natives, with their "ju-ju palaver" and other superstitious nonsense, and I always claimed it was imagination that caused ill-effects or disasters whenever one man "cast a spell" on another. But now, as I sat alone, a cold feeling began to creep up my spine and ended in my hair.

Cursing myself for my own weakness, I resolved to turn in and lose all these silly thoughts in sleep. First, however, I loaded my gun, laid it on a box near the bed, and put a Browning pistol and a box of matches under the pillow.

It must have been several hours later when I woke. There was a small cat sleeping in the room; I had found it starving in the native quarter a few days before, and brought the unfortunate little animal back with me. Now it seemed to be racing madly round the room, and finally dashed out through the veranda.

This was so unusual that I sat up on my camp-bed and listened.

All that could be heard was a very faint scraping noise, for at that hour the crickets and various bush insects had quieted down. But the atmosphere struck me as particularly oppressive, and there seemed to be a slight smell of formic acid, so I struck a match.

When you are under a mosquito-net with a light, you know, you can't distinguish objects outside, and it was the same with me.

Just as the match burnt down, though, I realized that I hadn't even seen the squares of faint light that marked the positions of the windows; so, rubbing the glowing match-end on the sheet to extinguish it, I lit another.

A hasty glance at the four sides of the net made my hair feel all on end. There were ants—millions of them—covering every single one of the small meshes and crawling up the outside of the net!

The little flame died out and the charred match burnt a hole in my sheet before I thought of smothering the spark.

You know driver ants, of course? You must have had them through your own house when they have been out on the forage. They generally clear off in a couple of hours or so after finishing up everything eatable within reach and driving out every living creature.

But I had never heard of them like this before, and it struck me that they were out for blood.

For a few moments I sat still, and I remember feeling rather grimly amused at the thought of my gun and pistol. As long as the ants were outside the net it was all right, and there weren't any holes in it to my knowledge.

A third match showed no change in the sides, but an ominous bulge downwards of the calico top caught my eye, and, putting up my hand, I felt a moving weight on it that might burst the thin material at any minute.

Jove! Shall I ever forget the horror of that night?

There was nothing for it but to get right away as soon as possible. Not a living creature, human or animal, can stand against driver ants. For an instant the desperate thought occurred to me of setting fire to the mosquito-net, but that would have been no good, and my body would have come off worst.

Very gradually I untucked the net from under the cork mattress, and then, suddenly pushing outwards, sprang from the bed.

My slippers were on a box, but there was no time to feel for them. As it was, ants fell off the net on to my head and down my neck, and they started running up my legs as my bare feet touched the floor, for they were swarming everywhere.

One gets panic-stricken in such circumstances, and I just dashed blindly into the veranda and down the path.

There was a light burning at the prison gate—the guard's lamp—and that attracted me. It meant somebody awake, and, anyway, a fellow human being.

The gang-driver must have been rather scared himself to see such a figure bearing down upon him at two o'clock in the morning, but fortunately for me he was not armed with a carbine.

He turned out the other two gang-drivers and the head one in charge, and after I had torn off my pyjamas they picked the ants off them and off myself as well, for several had their mandibles buried in my flesh.

It was no good going back to the Rest House then, nor sending for a servant; they were, I knew, almost hermetically sealed up in their quarters. So I unhooked the curtain from the punkah in the warder's office—he had one because a punkah coolie costs nothing in a prison—laid it on the table, and slept—or, rather, lay—there till daylight came.

There wasn't a trace of an ant in the house when I got back, and it might have been an awful nightmare for all anybody else knew.

The only thing I remember noticing in my frenzied rush from the house was that the two red dots were glowing in the darkness near the spot where they had appeared before dinner.

Two days afterwards I set out for the ju-ju man's hut, carrying a gun and box of matches. I hadn't any clear idea as to my course of action if the old man had been there, but he saved complications by being away. The place seemed to be deserted; there was nothing at all inside or out except a couple of stones with some dead ashes between. One match was enough to set the leaf roof blazing, and in a few minutes nothing was left but the blackened uprights.

I didn't see the man during the remainder of my time in the station, but all the same I did not kill another living creature.

It may not sound much to you, but it was an experience I hope never to go through again in all my life, and the sight of an ant will remind me of that night for years and years to come.

DANCING IN ENGLAND.

TERPSICHORE NO LONGER A CINDERELLA.

A SUGGESTION TO OUR MODERN POETS.

In a lively article in the *Morning Post* Mr. E. B. Osborn has some interesting things to say about English dancing. The following are extracts from the article:—

Truth to tell, the Tango, as danced in England by English people, is petulant rather than passionate, as mild and mellifluous as a spray of hawthorn swaying to and fro in a breeze from the West. It is not in the least like the erotic prowl *a deux* of which travellers in Spanish America (where so many of the beautiful Spanish dances have degenerated into a kind of rhythmic bestiality) speak with bated breath. It is not even like the Tango, a strange mixture of rapture and languor, which was danced by La Guerrero at the Marigny Theatre in Paris. Some of the traditional Spanish dances were rhythmic rhapsodies, no doubt, but there was never any taint of impurity in their high-breathing passion. It is the greatest mistake to suppose that the fantastic sensuality of such dancers as Otero, Guerrero, and Tortajada would ever have been tolerated in their own country. Their dances, as Mr. Royall Tyler has pointed out, are manufactured for exportation; like the humour of the stage Irishman or the Scots fiction of the Kilyard, they are merely a species of trade product. It seems to me that the outcry against the Anglicised forms of the Tango are based upon a momentary misconception of its origin and original meaning—of snow kindled by fire and fire quenched by snow, which is the mode of all Spanish dancing. Just one hundred years ago there was as loud an outcry against the introduction of the waltz; it was tabooed by many established hostesses, and the journals of the period were full of protests in prose and verse, of which the following is a pleasant specimen:

What! The girl I adore, by another embraced?
What! The balm of her lip, shall another man taste?
What! Touched in the twirl by another man's knee?
What! Panting, recline on another than me?
Sir, she's yours—from the grape you have pressed the soft blue,
From the rose you have shaken the tremulous dew;
What you've *touch'd* you may take; pretty Waltzer, adieu!

The waltz was accepted in the end because the younger generation insisted on having it. If modern youth, inscrutable and indefatigable, really wants the Tango "for keeps," even the *Gentlewoman* cannot prevent history from once more plagiarising itself. But, like skirt-dancing in the nimble-come-quick Nineties, it may be no more than a passing craze.

Anyhow, the unquestioned popularity of this rather recondite dance is one of several proofs that, even in this land of Puritans and Purists, Terpsichore is no longer the Cinderella of the Muses. She no longer sits in the ashes of weary and outworn conventions, already the Prince is running about the town with her little glass slipper in his pocket. The revival of the folk-dances and country-dances of an England that ceased to exist when the "common-folk" were made the slaves of machinery and mechanical diversions is yet another sign that she is coming into her own again. As yet the Morris-dance, which might well be made the basis of a new form of the fine art of concerted dancing, is too much in the hands of school teachers who think more of the latter than of the spirit and are inclined at present to insist on an academic accuracy—forgetting as they do, as they need must, that the thing must be modernised if it is to become part and parcel of the *joie-de-vivre* of modernity. When I hear that new and surprising Morris-dances are being invented—to the disgust of professional purveyors of the strictly traditional—then I shall know that we are going to get examples of art-dancing as virile and intriguing as any of the achievements of the top-booted Russian dancers, that the A.B.C. of the Morris-steps is being used for the expression of new ideas in a new language. So far as it has gone, however, the revival of these traditional English dances has had one invaluable result—it has confuted the foolish, shamefaced notion that there is something unmanly and un-English in the art of dancing, an art which is after all the between-sister of Sculpture and of Music. To me the Morris-dance in its controlled and rhythmic vigour is as frank and free an expression of disciplined English character as, say, a contest between all-but-naked athletes, each of them a Greek statue come to life again, in the squared circle of the National Sporting Club—why don't our modern poets go there to find subjects instead of writing ineffectual little poems about the heroes of ancient Hellas, sadly over-rated persons who would not have lived for a single round with Jim Driscoll or Georges Carpentier?

It was the disappearance of the male dancer which was the chief cause of the decadence of the ballet in this country. Thackersay who despised everything in art he could not understand, gloated over this loss of an indispensable protagonist; Southey declared that every male dancer ought to be hamstrung. It is true that this much-despised person was retained in a minor capacity. But his one and only function of consequence was to rush to the front at the crisis of the *divertissement* and support the leading lady (who was obviously more in need of a glass of stout with a copper-coloured head to it) what time he pointed his prehensile right foot towards the gods in the gallery. The ballet exiled from the Opera and existing precariously in the Variety theatres, was given over to the "monstrous regiment" (meaning, of course) of empty-headed, empty-hearted women. The spectators were worthy of the spectacle; there they sat—rows and rows of young men whose palates coincided with the upper part of their skulls, rows and rows of purplefaced, stomachy old fellows who ought to have been at home drinking gruel and repenting of their sins.

Our young men have grown older and ever so much wiser since those far-off, incredible days; our old men are less puerile and ever so much younger, being careful to preserve a decent outline by means of golf and other healthy open-air exercise. I could never understand why the vanished crowd of chappies, old and young, were so deeply interested in the persons of the ballet in decadence—justly described by an observant humourist as a procession of "rank after rank and file after file of honest bread-winners from Camberwell and Peckham Rye, performing mechanical manoeuvres with the dogged perseverance of a company of Boy Scouts." The master of the decadent ballet (as a rule a mere stage manager) tried to make up for a paucity of ideas by a multiplicity of performers. The tendency was to elaborate the staging at the cost of the quality of the dancing. The dictatorship of Sir Augustus Harris, who did more than anybody else to commercialise the ballet, led to a senseless overcrowding of the stage, a meaningless accumulation of scenery and costume and properties. And in the midst of all this wearisome and inartistic pageantry as tiring to the idea as a flickering cinematograph show, on say the spectacle of Italianate virtuosity run to seed. Everything led up to the *pointes* or dance on the tips of the toes—a mode of progression which may give an impression of other-worldly lightness when used to perfect a movement, but is in itself no more delectable than the walking of a dog on his hind legs. Again the formalised gesture of the Italian School was elaborated until it became exasperating to a degree. The truth is that the ballerina of the old time-dishonoured conventions had no thoughts at all to conceal or reveal; worse still, she had no emotions. She was merely a puppet dangled from the hand of Commerce. If the balletdancers of the age of decadence were not lacking in morality, there is no doubt that the extravaganzas in which they appeared were as immoral as they were inartistic.

Happily the age of degeneracy has passed away, and dancing is once more honoured—even in this land of Puritans and purists—as an honourable art. No doubt the Russian dancers, whose art has never contracted the taint of decay or patchouli-stench which invariably supervenes when the male master-mind is cast out from any domain of artistic endeavour, are largely responsible for the translation of the Muse from her grimy chimney-corner. When watching Pavlova or Karsavina in some rhythmic ecstasy one looks for the wings of their artistry and wonders how they got them. Mordkin and Nijinsky have shown us that stage dancing is not an effeminate pursuit worthy only of "a French dancing-master" (to use the old insular instance), but a noble and manly art and a quintessential form of athletics. Few people know how such dancing as theirs taxes the physique. The training which suffices a scrum-magger in the lusty game of Rugby football would not be enough to take a professional boxer through the easiest of first-class contests. But the best trained boxer could not dance as Nijinsky or Mordkin does for two minutes without collapsing—for that kind of foot-work requires years of laborious rehearsal and a life-long physical training. Thanks to these invaders, most of whom are in revolt against the academic conventions of their own State dancing colleges, we are once more in the mood to honour aright the longest-loved of the Muses—for of all art-forms dancing is the oldest by far, a million years old at least. And, as a sign of even better things to come, London at last rejoices in an English-born ballerina of the first order of magnitude. Miss Phyllis Bedells has succeeded Lydia Kyasht, herself the successor of the incomparable Adeline Genee, at the Empire, and I have no doubt whatever that she will have a long and happy reign. In sheer technique she is not—even now—at all inferior to either of her world-famous predecessors. And there is a vivid joyousness, as much spiritual as physical, in her dancing which would, if it were necessary, excuse any lack of virtuosity. To me she has always seemed a grave-eyed brave-eyed English maiden at play, in whose fresh beauty and dear gracefulness shines a star of the *vivida vis* of spirituality—a star which will guide her through regions of emotion that the blithe Genee and Ice-Queen Kyasht never dreamed of.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

A correspondent of leisure has been analysing and tabulating the Christian names which appeared in the Marriages and Deaths columns of the *Glasgow Herald* last year. For the last half of 1913 he found that over 3,500 women shared among them only 208 different names, Margaret and Mary supplying jointly over 700, Elizabeth, Agnes, Janet, and Isabella coming next in favour. Lois and Lydia are perhaps the pick of Scriptural names appearing; but there is scope enough for all tastes in the most striking of the seventy-three names which occurred once only:—Ailsa, Alys, Anchoria, Carina, Carmen, Cassa, Celia, Clarinda, Clementine, Daphne, Diana, Easter, Elvina, Estella, Helga, Herminia, Honor, Ilma, Inez, Iris, Lavinia, Livonia, Lucinda, Sadie, Sybella, Toos, Una, Veir, Vera, and Zoe. Some of these—Toos, for instance—we should not recommend for imitation.

TWO REMARKABLE TOWING FEATS.

The Grimsby trawler that passed part of the Christmas holiday in towing the Lord Ridley from the Faroe Islands, a distance of about 1,000 miles, performed a highly creditable exploit for a small vessel in rough seas, but by no means "broke the 'towing' record." Apparently the most remarkable towing performance for distance took place in 1884, when the gunboat Victoria, commanded by Lieutenant Knox, towed the Australian torpedo-boat Childers from Suakin to Melbourne by way of Aden, Colombo, Batavia, Thursday Island, Brisbane, and Sydney, nearly 9,000 miles. But there is a world of difference between a gunboat and a Grimsby trawler.

The South Berks Hounds had an alarming experience at Sonning. A fox which had been set on foot made for the Great Western Railway line between Sonning and Twyford, and, after jumping from an 8ft. wall managed to climb up a wall on the opposite side of the cutting. The hounds were unable to negotiate it and as trains were heard in the distance great excitement prevailed. A huntsman galloped along the line to a signal box, and two express trains were pulled up within a few yards of where the hounds had congregated. The hounds were driven to a place of safety, and the trains proceeded.

THE WONDERS OF SPACE.

STAR DANCE LASTING 30,000,000 YEARS.

GREAT RESULTS FROM LITTLE EXPERIMENTS.

The juvenile astronomers who, at the Royal Institution, have been listening raptly to Professor Turner's lectures on a "Voyage in Space," travelled a long way the week ending Jan. 17. The journey of 93,000,000 miles was performed in the excellent time of eight minutes (through the telescope), and though this is a record which is never likely to be beaten, it remains swift enough to satisfy most people even in an age devoted to hustle.

As the lecturer pointed out early in the journey, we owe a great deal to the sun. He gives light, heat, and life itself. The very fuel that we have to burn in winter, because at that time "Old Sol" is so busy shining on the Riviera that he can spare little attention for poor old England, is due to his activities ages ago in making the splendid forests afterwards converted into coal. Professor Turner told a good story.

At one of his lectures the late Sir Robert Ball said that at some future time, probably in about 96 million years, the fires of the sun would have died down, and that would be the end of our earth. Whereupon a gentleman in the audience rose and asked anxiously:—

"Pardon! How many years did you say?"

"Ninety-six million," replied Sir Robert.

"Oh, thanks very much," said the individual, obviously very much relieved, "I thought you said 26 millons!"

Next Total Eclipse.

Next to the question of eclipses. There is only one eclipse of any real use to the astronomer, and that is a total eclipse of the sun, and the opportunities of observing this amount to only an hour or so in a century. The next total eclipse in England will be in 1927, and then anybody who gets in a line across the North of England drawn through Southport, Lancaster, and Durham will for a space of 25 seconds see the light shut out entirely by the interfering moon. This is an event of no small importance, as the last total eclipse in this country was in 1724. For those, however, who can afford a trip to Norway, there will be an admirable eclipse on August 22 next year.

Fountain Pen v. Telescope.

In another lecture Professor Turner travelled to Mars and other planets, and gave some indications of what conditions are like on these important members of the solar system. This is a matter, however, in which the novelist beats the scientist hollow. Mr. H. G. Wells and others have told us exactly what life is on the moon, and also a good deal about the inhabitants of Mars. But while the novelists are writing thrilling romances the scientists, with all their telescopes and calculations, are but dimly guessing at vague details, and it seems a great pity that centuries of close study and hard work have not done as much as a novelist with a fountain pen may do in a single evening.

And so on to the other planets. As some of them, he said, are perhaps still enjoying their own heat, it would be just as well to land on a satellite instead of the parent body. Of satellites Jupiter has eight and Saturn nine, and possibly ten. The famous rings of Saturn consist of innumerable little satellites, but some of the larger ones circle round at immense distances, probably now feeling that they are sufficiently important to be almost "on their own."

It was from the observations, by the way, of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites that we first learned of the enormous speed of 280,000 miles a second at which light travels, and Professor Turner here diverted into a valuable little homily to show that no discovery in science can ever be classed as useless to man; that however little it seems to concern us at the immediate moment, we never know what may develop from it. For instance, in that same Royal Institution Faraday used to play about with little bits of wire, doing things which interested nobody but himself and did not seem likely to be of the slightest use to anybody. And yet from Faraday's amiable experiments with bits of wire are descended the discoveries and development of electric power, the electric light, flying, and many other things.

And so getting back to Mercury and its satellites, it was found that the eclipse of one of the satellites was always sixteen minutes late. The astronomers knew it ought to happen at a certain time, and were puzzled by this unpunctuality of even a minor member of the solar system. This set them thinking—they are always doing that—and from it they found that it took sixteen minutes to telegraph the news, so to speak, to their telescopes, and from this that the sun took eight minutes to telegraph its light to us, so giving the speed of light.

Last Lecture.

All that had been said before paled in front of the wonders hinted at in the final lecture on a "Journey in a Space."

Bit by bit the "juvenile auditory" had attuned their minds to the thought of millions; gradually they had come to accept the fact that the sun is 93,000,000 miles away and to regard it as almost a common place of existence. But at the sixth and last lecture Professor Turner, as it were, took a deep breath and leaped off into inter-stellar space, where the talk is not of millions, but of billions heaped upon billions. It was a little disconcerting.

There are distances so great, he told us, that they are measured by the unit of "light years." This is the distance that light travels in a year, and it is obtained by multiplying 36,000,000, which is the number of seconds in a year, by 186,000, which is the number of miles traversed by light in one second. And there are stars so far away that it would take hundreds, perhaps thousands, of "light years" to reach them.

So that we can never have to-day's news of a star, the lecturer pointed out. A star might cease to twinkle, and it would be hundreds of years before we discovered it, because the last bit of light would take that time to travel to the telescope. Really we always get belated news. The "juvenile auditory" did not see the lecturer as he is, but as he was the fraction of a second ago; about the same fraction of a second as a second is of a year.

Thus if you say to a friend, "You're looking well!" you have referred to a state of his health and existence which is already past. So to be precise one should say, "One thirty-millionth of a second ago, old man, you appeared to me as being in perfect health. I sincerely trust you have not changed in the meantime."

But this is getting away from the "long trail" through space. The lecturer went on to speak of Halley's discovery that the stars move. Stars are not "fixed," though we still hear the term used. They travel incredible distances and at incredible velocities.

Speed and Light.

There is an affinity between light and sound, and the speed and direction of stars are measured by the changes in the coloured bands of the ever-useful spectrum. The spectrum is to light exactly what a scale of music is to sound, and in the same way as the spectrum the scale can be used to measure speed. A motor-car as it comes towards you emits a note from its horn (we will presume that the chauffeur is attending to his business) which drops to a lower note as the car passes and goes away. The difference between the two notes, correctly measured, would give the speed of the car.

The spectroscope also shows (a most valuable little chap he is) the various ages of stars, and curiously enough the old stars are much quicker "on their pins"—if one may so speak of a star—than the young ones; the grybeards moving at nine, ten, or fourteen miles a second, and the young ones at only about five.

And now we are beginning to find that the stars do not move without method. There are many pairs of stars who go waltzing round the firmament together, perpetually indulging in a tango all to themselves. And, moreover, tremendous groups of stars, whole systems at a time, are moving on a tremendous journey round space, and we ourselves are moving round as parts of one of these systems. The whole of the heavens as we know them are swiftly "getting over the ground" on a tremendous journey through space, and where we are now we shall be again at some date in the tremendous future. The lecturer compared this flight of the spheres to the migration of birds. We are migrating, and we shall return—not in one year, however, but perhaps in thirty millions!

And on this note of magnitude the "Journey in Space" ended. To us on earth we seem isolated from all the rest of the universe. But from other points of the firmament the earth is merely a barely distinguishable dot careering round, with millions of stars for near neighbours, on that mad dance of thirty million years.

A LIVINGSTONE STORY.

HOW SEBITWANE MET HIS DEATH.

A story of Livingstone, hitherto, so far as is known, unpublished, is told by the Rev. E. W. Smith in a series of articles which he is publishing in the *Livingstone Mail* on native tribes in Northern Rhodesia. It relates to Sebitwane, perhaps the most famous leader of the Makololo, who dominated not only the present territory now ruled by Lewanika, but all Barotseland. The story is as follows:—

It was in 1851 that Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Oswell arrived at Linyanti on a visit to Sebitwane. They were deeply impressed by the chief, who was then about forty-five years of age. He received them with great hospitality and gave them permission to travel where they pleased in his territory in order to discover healthy and suitable places for mission stations and settlements. But all their plans were upset by the death on July 6, 1851, of Sebitwane. Dr. Livingstone says that he fell sick of inflammation of the lungs, which originated in and extended from an old wound; but it is worth while, I think, to place on record (for the first time, I believe) the account given by the natives of his death. This account was first brought to my notice by Mr. Worthington, and I have since heard it from the lips of several old men. They all, without any prompting, told substantially the same tale.

One of them, at least, was present when the affair happened.

The Accident.

The white men, they say, had a horse with them named Sekarabe (Scarab?) which Sebitwane admired intensely. He thought he saw defects in it; that an animal with legs like that could not develop much speed, and so on. He was anxious to try it, but Livingstone, knowing probably that its temper was none of the best, endeavoured to dissuade him. At last, against his better judgment, he gave in. Sebitwane mounted in the presence of an admiring throng of followers. All went well on the outward canter, but when he turned to come back, the people broke into clapping and shouting, the horse bolted, and Sebitwane was heavily thrown. Some say he broke his back and died at once, others say he lingered for some time. The consternation was great, and there were those who suspected the white man of having bewitched their chief. Next day Livingstone summoned a meeting of the people in the khotla, and asked their opinion on what had happened. Said they, "If you had enticed him or induced him, we should have suspected you of a desire to harm him, but we all know you tried hard to dissuade him, saying that the horse was wild and still in training. How, can we therefore find fault with you?"

Sebitwane himself, before he died, told the people that the fault was his own and they must not trouble the visitors. So Livingstone and his companions were not molested, and at the end of July that year resumed their travels and reached the Zambesi, opposite Sesheke.

A story such as this, related with such unanimity, puzzles one at first, for Livingstone does not mention anything about the accident. It most probably took place much as the natives have told the tale, and we can only suppose that Livingstone had some good reason for not mentioning it. It is certain that soon after Sebitwane died. It is likely that Sebitwane died after his fall, but not impossible that the fall was not the cause of his death. Natives would not draw the distinction; if one event follows another they at once say that the one caused the other. We can imagine that the fall may have opened up the old wounds and the wounds caused inflammation of the lungs, of which, as Livingstone says, he fell sick. The natives would, as is their way, directly connect the fall with the death.

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HEADS MASS OF SKIN TROUBLE

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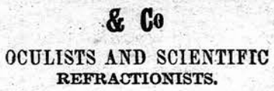

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PERSONALITIES.

The Convent of Poor Clares, Liberton, Edinburgh, which has come greatly into the public notice owing to the announcement that Julia Lady Lyveden has entered it, belongs to one of the severest orders in the world. The nuns go barefooted or sandalled, whilst abstinence, silence, and voluntary poverty are insisted upon. Lady Lyveden was an assistant in a fancy goods shop before her marriage, which took place in 1896, when she was seventeen years of age and her husband seventy-two.—*Westminster Gazette.*

The knighthood conferred upon Mr. Owen Seaman—writes a contributor to *Punch* in the *Manchester Guardian*—is a fitting tribute to the most courteous and kindly of English editors. Before he joined the staff *Punch* was a close corporation. The outside contributor was ignored. *Punch* was written by the staff. With the advent of Mr. Seaman this was all changed. However obscure the writer might be, his contribution was carefully considered. If it was returned—well, one has heard it said that Mr. Seaman could reject an article more pleasantly than most editors could accept one. *Punch's* literary, artistic, and commercial advance during the past ten years is almost entirely due to the ability and discernment of its present editor. Perhaps, however, some of the success of *Punch* as a national institution is due to the fact that it holds the balance fairly between parties. This may be accounted for by the fact that the staff is divided fairly equally between the opposing parties If Sir Owen Seaman is a Unionist, his brilliant sub-editor, Mr. A. A. Milne, is a strong Radical. Mr. Lehmann of course, is an ex-Liberal member. Sir Henry Lucy may be counted amongst moderate Liberals. Mr. Graves, again, stands for Unionism, and one inclines to think that Mr. E. V. Knox (Evoe) and Captain Kendall (Dum-dum) are attached to the same party. So if Liberalism controls the prose, at any rate Unionism carries off the palm for light verse. Of the principal cartoonists one may hazard the guess that Mr. Bernard Partridge and Mr. Raven Hill are politically far asunder. Mr. Lucas moves apparently in a non-political world. And of Mr. George Morrow, who portrays the idiocy of the world so comically, politicians of both parties say that he goes to the other party exclusively for his models.

Many intimate and unexpected details respecting the private life of the Czar are given in a work by Major-General A. Elchaninow (London: Hughs Rees, Ltd.), which has just been published under the title of "Czar Nicholas II." The Emperor is presented as a man of simple, homely tastes, a great worker, one who watches untiringly over the interests of his people, and who is supremely happy in his family life. He never devotes less than ten and frequently as many as twelve hours a day to work, and sleeps at most seven hours. The rest of the day is spent in the society of his family. Although the most wealthy of monarchs, expensive writing materials and luxurious conditions for work make no appeal to him. He uses the same materials for work as the majority of his subjects, and is sparing even of those. It is not until his pencils are all but finished that he hands over the stumps to his little son to play with. "I do the work of three men," the Czar once said. "Let everyone learn to do the work of at least two." He has no secretaries, and does the hard work entailed by affairs of State practically unaided. His chief recreation is to spend his time with his son and teach him how to work, and he maintains his health and strength by outdoor exercises—walking, riding, bicycling, tennis, skittles, rowing, and swimming. One day the Czar was fortunate enough to earn five marks with his gun. It was during his visit to Viborg that he shot a fox, and each of his companions did the same. The Finnish authorities give a reward of five marks (about 5s.) for the destruction of vermin, and this reward was accordingly paid to the Czar and his two companions. The monarch accepted the money and gave a receipt, which is now preserved in the fortress as a curiosity.

Rev. T. Charles Williams, M.A., of Menai Bridge, in the *Yr-Ymwelydd-Misol*, says that while staying at 11, Downing-street as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George over Sunday, when supplying the pulpit of the City Temple, he tried in vain to find an English Bible in the house, but failed, though there were plenty of Welsh Bibles. A copy was, however, borrowed from the Prime Minister's house next door. Mr. Williams says that there is only one picture over the fireplace in the room where the family live in Downing-street, and that is a portrait of John Jones, of Talsarn, the eminent Welsh preacher.

Few politicians are so fortunate as Mr. Chamberlain, to whom the electors of West Birmingham have remained faithful for thirty-seven years, said the *Pall Mall Gazette* in mail week. Most public men find their constituents fickle at times. The record as a Parliamentary wanderer is held by Mr. Gladstone, who, in the course of his career, contested Newark, Oxford University, Manchester, Leeds, South Lancashire, South West Lancashire, Greenwhich, Leith, and Midlothian, and was returned by seven of these constituencies. Next comes Bernal Osborne, who managed to win six different seats, but held only one of them beyond the duration of a single Parliament, Joseph Hume achieved a record of another kind by representing successively an English borough and an English county, two Scotch boroughs and an Irish borough. Among living politicians none can equal the roving record of Lord Charles Beresford, who, since he was returned for Waterford in 1874, has also sat for East Marylebone, York, Woolwich and Portsmouth.

There has just died in the Derbyshire village of Fritchley Mr. Henry Thomas Wake, the eminent Quaker antiquary. Fritchley is famed the world over as the residence of a colony of Quakers, who retain and live up to the traditions of George Fox and the early Friends. Here for a great number of years, we gather from the *Nottingham Guardian*, which publishes a singularly interesting notice of the deceased, Mr. Wake has lived a peaceful life in the pursuit of learning, surrounded by thousands of rare volumes, manuscripts, and articles of vertu. Mr. Wake carried on from his private house in the Quaker village the business of an antiquarian bookseller, and it is safe to say that in learned circles he was almost as well known in America and Australia as he was in the old country. A man of great and varied learning, and withal a gentle genial personality, Mr. Wake attracted to himself the acquaintance of men eminent in art and in letters. John Ruskin was a friend of his, and he was well acquainted with the Carlyles when they resided at Cheyne-row, Chelsea. Wake was a skilled artist and draughtsman, and he designed Carlyle's book-plate. Ruskin always insisted that Wake should have been an artist by serious occupation. His method of making known the books, manuscripts, and other antiquarian objects which he had to dispose of was striking and original. A perfect penman and an artist, he wrote his catalogue with his own hand, and illustrated it with specially drawn sketches. The catalogue was privately circulated in facsimile, and it soon attracted the attention of a learned clientele.

The death of Mr. Francois Cellier, the Savoy conductor, recalls a dramatic episode associated with the production of "Iolanthe" in 1882. That opera was the first of the Gilbert and Sulivan series produced at the Savoy, and Sir Arthur Sulivan had arranged with Mr. Cellier personally to conduct the first performance. On the morning of the day fixed for the production, says the *Westminster Gazette*, Sir Arthur was a comparatively rich man, so successful had been the four operas which had preceded "Iolanthe"; but just as he was about to leave home for the Savoy news reached him of the bankruptcy of the firm entrusted with his investments, and with that bankruptcy the whole of his savings disappeared. But in spite of this heavy blow he went to the theatre and conducted "Iolanthe" before a crowded audience which little knew that the famous composer was then as poor as the lowliest scene-shifter behind the scenes.

The marriage of Mr. John Mitford to Fraulein von Friedlander-Field brings more Jewish blood into the English peerage, for the bride is the daughter of Jewish parents, though they have now left the faith of their fathers, states the *Manchester Guardian*. There are quite a number of English peers with Jewish connections. The best-known is of course, Lord Rosebery, who married a Rothschild. His son-in-law, the Marquis of Crewe, has stated that an ancestor in the eighteenth century married into a Jewish family of Portuguese of Spanish origin. The most recent of such alliances was that of the Earl of Rocksavage, heir to the Marquis of Cholmondeley, with Miss Sybil Sassoons. Lord Herschell and Lord Ludlow are both descendants of Jewish families. Lord Howard de Walden married Miss Van Raalte, the daughter of a Jewish merchant who lived for some time in Manchester. Among the widows of peers Lady Battersea is a Rothschild and Ellen Countess of Desart is a daughter of Mrs. Bischoffsheim. Mrs. Bischoffsheim's younger daughter is the wife of the Knight of Kerry, and is mother in law of Lord Richard Wellesley, a son of the Duke of Wellington. Lord Sherborne married a Miss De Stern, and Lord Hothfield's son married Miss Faudel-Philipps, whose brother married the daughter of Lord Granville Gordon. Lord Burnham's granddaughter is married to a son of the Earl of Leicester.

Mr. Atherley-Jones, who has been made Judge of the City of London Court, was one of the rejected orators of the House of Commons. They are quite a numerous body—excellent fish in the sea of constituencies, but somehow fish out of water in the House. The better they speak the less the House attends. They have what Mr. Balfour called the "arts" to distinguish them from the art of the elocutionist; their sentences begin as they intend to go on; their voices rise and fall, and all this, while it may get a man into the House of Commons, avails him very little when he is there, and many a man gets on better with that somewhat *blase* assembly who has no equipment for a speech except something to say. In the House of Commons Mr. Atherley-Jones cut a highly senatorial figure, and he had that habit of going rather one better and further in dress, which Mr. Chamberlain started, or rather revived, among extreme Radicals—a frock-coat and an eyeglass, and, if one remembers rightly, spats. He always sat on that front bench below the gangway where the veterans of the Radical rank and file range themselves, and here in his time he had been a neighbour both in body and mind of Mr. Labouchere and Sir Charles Dilke.

FAMOUS HOUSES.

The Manchester City Council will be asked shortly to consider a proposal for the purchase by the Corporation of the house and grounds in Plymouth Grove, made memorable through having been the home of Mrs. Gaskell, the novelist, of her husband, the Rev. William Gaskell, for many years after her death, and, in more recent years, of the Misses Gaskell.

"Dr. Johnson's house, No. 17, Gough Square (off Fleet Street), which was acquired a year or two ago by Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, M. P., has been fully restored and re-decorated and will shortly be open to the public. Dr. Johnson's garden on the left side of the house was hidden from passers-by by a wall about 7ft. high, but this has been demolished and railings have been substituted. The garden, which is small, has now been paved and at the back is a narrow bed in which flowers are to be planted," says the *Times*.

DR. JOHNSON'S CHAIR.

The opening of Dr. Johnson's Gough-street house to the public is a reminder of the comparative rarity of personal relics of the "Great Cham of Literature." One of the most intimate is a big, comfortable, leather-covered easy chair which was reserved for Johnson's exclusive use at Mrs. Thrale's house in Deadman's place, Southwark. On Mrs. Thrale's death it passed with the brewery into the possession of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, and in the offices of that firm it is still reverently preserved. The sale is memorable from the famous utterance, "We are not here to sell a parcel of vats and boilers but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

FOUNDERS OF ANCIENT ROME.

TOOLS USED FOR THE ORIGINAL CITY.

THE STORY OF ROMULUS AND REMUS RECALLED.

In mail-week the *Exchange Telegraph's* Rome correspondent cabled that Professor Boni, the Director of Excavations to the Italian Government, had announced the discovery at Palatine Hill of a pit which was dug by the original founders of Rome, in which were buried the instruments employed in the construction of the first city of Rome.

In confirmation of this discovery, says the *Times'* Rome correspondent, there is the actual locality—the geological axis of the Palatium, or hill sacred to Pales—and certain remains which should identify it. There is the *lapis manalis*, a square, rough-hewn slab of tufa pierced by two round holes; the vaulted granary; and the *favissæ* below the granary. These *favissæ*, excavated to the depth of forty feet in the *tufa leucitica* lying below the clay on the hill's summit, guarded the sacred seeds for the primitive Romulean race, just as the granary of the Regia, Penus Vestæ, guarded the *farra* for patrician weddings. This, the *mundus*, was the innermost shrine, the most holy centre of the ancient religion.

We are told that terrible shades guarded the *lapis manalis*, which, on the top of the Mons Palatium, concealed the most ancient Italic mysteries of the *mundus*, whence germinated and spread forth the fundamental energies of the Roman people—mysteries more ancient than the Roman race itself.

Professor Boni has braved these unknown but fearsome guardians; he has also, as he says himself, had to overcome a very natural hesitation at undertaking search of such deep historical importance in the religious life of the Roman people; and, what is perhaps more to the purpose, he has successfully surmounted some very trying natural obstacles. For the spot in question, the north-west angle of the vast *impluvium* in the *atrium* of Domitian's palace, is entirely covered by the solid foundation of a second-century structure.

It should be remarked, by the way, adds the correspondent, that the Romans themselves had lost the site of the *mundus*, once the most sacred of sacred spots, and that Augustus apparently made unsuccessful efforts to find it again. Professor Boni has laid bare a shaft, filled with debris of the Augustan era, which may very well have been an exploration in its search.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

Commendatore Boni, who, by his excavations in Rome, has earned well of the archæologists, has made a further discovery, which takes us back to very early times, writes the *Daily Telegraph*. By assiduous labour on the Palatine he has dug deep into all that remains of the most ancient Rome—the Rome referred to by the Latin annalists, full of antique legends of a more or less mythical type. Various allusions have been made by the historians, especially by Cato, Varro, and Plutarch, to some early objects of reverence supposed to be associated with Romulus, especially the mysterious *mundus*, which was by certain authorities held to be an opening into the infernal regions. Naturally, these primitive remains have only been found after a great deal of work on the relics of Imperial times. Commendatore Boni has, as it were, pierced through the residences which were built on the Palatine by the Emperors, and got down to the earlier Republican dwellings, retracing the domestic life of the city back to the first huts of the wild companions of Romulus.

Let us remind ourselves of the old story of the foundation of Rome. Virgil tells us of the son of Æneas called Iulus, from whom descended a succession of kings at Alba Longa, ending with two brothers, Numitor and Amulius. The latter of these, who was the younger, deprived Numitor of his kingdom, caused his only son to be murdered, and made his daughter, Rhea Silvia, one of the Vestal Virgins. Thanks to the compromising interference of the god of war, Mars himself, Silvia became a mother of twins, and because she had been guilty of the worst sin which a Vestal Virgin could commit, she was doomed to a death from which she was saved by her god-lover. The two babes, whom now we may call Romulus and Remus, were placed in a trough and cast into the Tiber. The stream carried the trough or cradle, to the marshes where Rome afterwards stood, under the wild fig-tree, which was still held holy in later times. There, at the foot of the Palatine, the babes were suckled by a she wolf, and, when they wanted other food, a woodpecker, a bird sacred to Mars, brought it to them. Then the wife of the shepherd Faustulus took the children into her own charge, and as they grew to man's stature they became leaders of a warlike band of shepherds, and in due course were recognised by their grandfather, whom they restored to his throne, slaying the usurper Amulius. They now proposed to found a settlement on the site where they had been nurtured. Romulus wished to build the city on the Palatine, Remus on the Aventine, and it was agreed that the question should be decided by augury, each taking his station on the top of his chosen hill. The night passed away, and as day was dawning Remus saw six vultures; but at sunrise, when these tidings were brought to Romulus, twelve vultures flew by him. Naturally, each claimed the augury in his own favour, but the verdict of the shepherds was for Romulus, who duly proceeded to mark out the bounds of his future stronghold. He yoked a bullock and a heifer to a plough, and drew a deep furrow—*sulcus primigenius*—round the foot of the Palatine, so as to include a considerable compass below the hill. Somewhere in the centre a vault was built underground, to be filled with the first fruits of all the natural products which support human life. When Romulus began to raise a wall on the lines of his boundary, Remus, who still resented the wrong he had suffered, leapt over it with scorn, whereupon Romulus slew his brother, saying: "So die whosoever hereafter shall leap over my walls."

Such is the legend as it is told in early Roman tradition, a picturesque narrative full of antique associations, which archæologists have explained in their customary fashion as connected with early religious observances The remains of the trench still exist, and, according to the latest report from Rome, Commendatore Boni has actually discovered in the centre of the Palatine that which was known as the *mundus*. There seems no doubt that the earliest settlement bearing the name of Rome was on the Palatine hill, and the name Roma itself is said to mean "river," although other explanations have been offered.

Now that we are enabled to recover our faith in the legends of Romulus, perhaps we shall yet discover what were the real facts underlying the quarrel between the Sabines and the Romans, and what is the precise meaning of the so-called "rape" of the Sabine women. At all events, the frigid explanation of a more or less mythical Romulus has grown entirely out of fashion. For ourselves, thanks to Commendatore Boni, we are inclined to renew our allegiance to the figure of the sturdy young shepherd who drew a trench round the city that he designed to found, built a wall, punished his brother for his contumacy, and procured wives for his lawless followers by the rough-and-ready method of forcible capture—declared by most archæologists to be the original form of the wedding ceremony.

HERO'S DISPUTED PAY.

POLITICIANS WHO STINTED.

We are mighty proud to-day of possessing Quebec and Gibraltar—those famous rocks of the new and old worlds. And yet facts have just been published which show how shabbily we treated the men to whom we owe their possession.

Field-Marshal Sir John French, at the annual Wolfe birthday dinner, declared that Wolfe possessed simplicity of character in a remarkable degree in addition to indomitable courage, physical and moral. In the same issue in which it reported this meeting, the *Times* said:—

"Mr. Beckles Wilson, the well-known biographer of Wolfe, has sent us four hitherto unpublished letters relating to the recovery of arrears of Wolfe's pay.

DISPUTING WOLFE'S PAY.

"It will be remembered that before Wolfe's death at Quebec, he had made a will disposing of a larger amount of property than he was found possessed of; his mother was anxious to pay the legacies intended by her son, and applied to the Government both for a pension and for the pay due to him as Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Pitt, not greatly to his credit, does not appear to have insisted on the small return of a pension asked by the mother for her son's glorious victory. The pay as Commander-in-Chief was also disputed.

"The letters sent by Mr. Wilson refer to this question. They are dated 1762 and 1763, and are from Thomas Fisher, George Warde (of Equerries, Westerham), and Lord Shelburne. Wolfe, according to Lord Barrington, had declared on taking up the command that he would be satisfied with the pay of major-general, without the further emoluments of a Commander-in-Chief, and on this alleged renunciation Barrington refused to countenance the payment. The new Secretary-at-War, however, Townshend, was more friendly, and the King was also well disposed and agreed to the payment, if he could obtain an explanation from Mr. Pitt, then in retirement, of 'the reasons for giving' the commission of Commander-in-Chief to Wolfe. Pitt, no doubt, gave his excellent reasons, but the matter was still in suspense in 1763, when two more letters, one from Shelburne, show that the Government offices concerned were still preventing the warrant from being made out for the King to sign.

"The correspondence is humiliating to read," says the *Times*. "Wolfe had paid with his life for Quebec; the King and the Treasury officials three years later still wanted to know why he had been made Commander-in-Chief. It seems to have occurred to nobody that, even if he had waived the pay in his lifetime, the mother of such a son might well have been paid it ten times over if she needed it. Forty years later the officials had learned nothing. Nelson's wishes were treated in the same way."

A HERO TO NAMELESS GRAVE.

On the day these letters were published, the *Daily Telegraph* said:

"The tomb of Admiral Whittaker, who valiantly led the attack which won Gibraltar for England, has been discovered in Carshalton Churchyard. Some ten years ago an aged gravedigger recalled that in his boyhood he had heard that the admiral's grave was in the churchyard, but for fifty years he has lain in a nameless grave.

"While church extensions were being undertaken recently, some of the graves were removed, and the opportunity was taken to search once again for the lost tomb. Eventually the original vault, slabless and covered with earth, was discovered in the south-west side of the churchyard, close to the wall. The place was entered and the coffin with its inscription found. It was a lead shell, and had apparently been enclosed in wood. A slab will probably soon mark the hero's grave."

A TRIBUTE TO THE SOAPMAKERS.

The *Lancet* comes to the following conclusions after a chemical analysis of twenty-six well-known toilet soaps: To summarise, the results show that the toilet soaps on the market as a whole evidence a degree of purity and adaptability for toilet purposes which redound to the credit of the soap-maker. It is obvious that modern soap-making is, generally speaking, founded on scientific lines and run on a system of control which turns out a standard product equal to ascertained requirements. Gross adulteration in regard to toilet soaps does not appear to exist.

President Wilson who received an address of congratulation from the Carlisle Corporation on his election, has written a letter to Sir Cecil Spring Rice in which he says:—It gives me the greatest pleasure that the representatives of the city should have thought of me in this way and of my connection with the city, and I beg you will convey to them my heartfelt thanks. I hope that some day it might be my privilege to visit Carlisle again, and once more renew what seemed to me all but memories of the place. President Wilson's mother was borne in Carlisle.

MUMMY LESSONS.

PHARAOH ON A LANTERN SLIDE.

OLD EGYPTIAN WAYS.

All that is left of the Pharaoh of the Exodus was represented by a lantern slide at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, when Professor G. Elliot Smith gave a lecture on "Egyptian Mummies." Pharaoh retains his aristocratic appearance even to-day, and his dignity has not been impaired by the fact that when he was mummified he was packed in a mixture of butter and soda. Some of the royal persons of ancient Egypt were apparently very human, for, according to the lecturer, one king must have suffered from toothache, another had been discovered with a club-foot and a queen still retained her wig and portions of false hair with which she had attempted to conceal her baldness.

"We know also," said Professor Elliot Smith, "that the earliest Christians in the fourth and fifth centuries brought with them into Egypt, the modern and fashionable ailments of gout and appendicitis." The earliest mummy apparently is one that has been in the possession of the Royal College of Surgeons for some years, and it is said to be one of the best preserved. It dates from the pyramid age, and is the only specimen of its kind.

ANCIENT EMBALMING.

At that time the process of mummifying was elaborate, but thorough. The body, explained the lecturer, was wrapped in linen bandages and coated with resin, the features being marked on the top of the bandages. Resin was the only kind of preservative used at that date, though since then there have been many different methods. It seemed something more than a coincidence that the bodies of persons of pre-dynastic times had been so often found preserved in sand, with even the hair and skin complete, and the fact that this had been found to occur so frequently certainly pointed to the belief that preservation of the body was the only hope of immortal life. They owed a thousand things to the mummies that had been discovered in Egypt. The whole knowledge of human anatomy was made possible by the practice of dissecting bodies, but for centuries it was only possible to study anatomy in this way by going to Alexandria to do it.

One mummy which was discovered by a party of New York scientists belonged to the twelfth century and was that of a lady who had been dressed in all her jewels and finery. Gold bands and ornaments were round her neck, and the mummy has been pronounced to be one of the finest examples of that dynasty. "But only a week after this," said the lecturer, "I was present at the discovery of a man and woman of the tenth dynasty, and in their tomb provision had been made for their intellectual as well as their bodily needs in the next world. There was a group of statues of the man and his wives enjoying a musical evening together, while the musicians were strumming their instruments."

WRONGLY LABELLED MUMMIES.

Both in the Cairo and the British Museums, according to the lecturer, many of the mummies which had been labelled as belonging to predynastic times were labelled wrongly, for his examination of them showed that many were mummified in the natural way by dry sand, and others were wrongly dated. Between the eighteenth and twentieth dynasties the art reached its highest perfection. In the earlier days the embalmers simply wrapped the body in linen, then later they realised that they could not represent bodies exactly so that people would recognise the dead, so they enclosed the remains and painted the lips, eyelashes, hair and expression Later still—at the end of the twentieth dynasty—they saw that all their precautions only left shrunken forms and wasted limbs, so they began a new process. They began to stuff the bodies. They used mud, sand, linen, and apparently anything they could lay their hands on. Finally they used artificial eyes, etc., and if any important personage had a scar on his arm or body, they sewed a patch of skin on the top to disguise the disfigurement. But their search after perfection was their own undoing, for they began to be careless. "Here is a case in point," said the professor as a slide was flashed on the screen. "This man had an arm made up with a leg bone and the other arm had a bone turned upside down."

THE POPULARITY OF THE CINEMA

£15,000,000 A YEAR SPENT IN ADMISSION CHARGES.

Of the building and the crowding of the picture palace it seems that so far only the half has been told.

In *The World's Work* Mr. Frederick A. Talbot, who is recognised as an authority on the subject, says that the sceptics have been hopelessly discomfited by the persistence and enterprise of those behind this latest form of diversion.

In one sitting of the London County Council, plans for ten new picture palaces, capable of seating 10,000 people, were passed. In Manchester, a single week saw the completion of arrangements for the provision of thirty new theatres around Cottonopolis, which will attract a further 40,000 people to the silent play.

At the present moment over 4,000,000 people visit the pictures daily in these islands. What other form of entertainment is able to attract such a crowd—10 per cent. of the population—and to hold it day after day throughout the year? Even football, which creates a furore throughout its eight months' season, cannot compare in popularity with the pictures.

The inhabitants of this country turn £15,000,000 out of their pockets annually into the box offices of the cinema halls, and one person out of every 350 one passes in the street depends upon the pictures for his or her livelihood.

Moreover, the fever does not show the slightest sign of abating. Projects for a further round five hundred palaces are maturing and will be completed during the coming two years. Before the present decade has expired there will not be a hamlet or village which cannot point to its picture palace.

THE COST OF RADIUM

WHY THE PICE REMAINS INFLATED.

"CORNER" DENIED.

Apropos the protest of Dr. Lazarus-Barlow, Director of the Cancer Research Laboratories at the Middlesex Hospital, against the difficulty of obtaining radium, an official denial of the existence of a radium "corner" is given by the British Radium Coporation (Limited).

From inquiries made among those interested in the sale and purchase of radium it seems, to be generally admitted, says the *Times*, that the present high price of radium is a purely artificial and inflated one, though the suggestion that the State should interfere found little favour.

It is difficult in dealing with a substance of which such minute quantities are bought and sold as in the case of radium, to fix any definite market value, but the figure was certainly not exaggerated by Dr. Lazarus-Barlow, who said radium could be sold at a profit at a few shillings per milligram.

The managing director of the firm interested in the sale of radium stated that in contracts entered into more than a year ago a milligram was now being sold at anything from £17 to £20, and the charge would probably be about the same for radium ordered now to be delivered next year. But he added that, if it was desired to obtain it immediately—say within the next three months—it would cost about £25 a milligram.

COST OF EXTRACTION.

Another authority put the present market price as nearer £30 a milligram, on which basis the supply in the possession of the Radium Institute would be worth about £130,000.

To ascertain the cost of extracting the radium from the pitchblende and the uranium is a very difficult matter, adds the *Times* for estimates vary from the few shillings a milligram of Dr. Lazarus-Barlow to £5, but it was generally agreed that the sale price was out of all proportion to the cost of extraction; the argument of the vendor was always that the question was purely an economical one of supply and demand, and that as long as the present demand continued the price would remain at an inflated figure.

One aspect of the case was put forward by Mr. Mortimer Iles, the managing director of Radium (Limited), who agreed that the present price is inflated, but challenged Dr. Lazarus-Barlow's statement that radium could be sold at a profit at a few shillings per milligram.

DIFFERENCE IN GRADES.

Mr. Iles stated that in the case of a rich grade of ore it might be possible to extract the radium comparatively cheaply, but that one result of the high prices at present prevailing had been that radium was now being sought for in ores of poorer grade which in other circumstances would not have been worth working. He argued, therefore, that in spite of the high price more radium is being extracted at present than would otherwise be the case.

The cost of obtaining the radium from a poor grade of ore was not only a matter of considerable hazard, but extremely expensive machinery would have to be erected for the purpose.

Nobody knew what the future of radium might be, and in a few years existing machinery might be absolutely useless if some simpler method of extraction were devised. It was therefore the duty of the directors of companies which had been formed as commercial undertakings to obtain radium to protect the interest of their shareholders.

THE WILY CATERPILLAR.

INSECT INGENUITY IN SELF-DEFENCE.

Do caterpillars think? Mr. Fred Enock, the well-known entomologist, informed an intensely interested audience of children at the London Institution that, after fifty years of "grubbing," he had come to the conclusion that caterpillars really seemed to have a conscious knowledge of their own marking and colouration. They had a good deal more sense than most people gave them credit for.

These remarks were prompted by a study of the ability of the familiar little insects to conceal themselves from their natural enemies, the birds. Mr. Enock showed on the screen the picture of a dead geranium branch, on which there appeared to be nothing but withered twigs.

"How many caterpillars are there?" he asked his juvenile audience. "None," answered a sceptical youngster. "Three," ventured another, greatly daring. As a matter of fact there were eight, and even Mr. Enock had to be careful in pointing them out, not to confuse twig with caterpillar, so close was the resemblance.

There was mention of another interesting instance of self-preservation. The caterpillar which chooses a leaf under which to spin its cocoon seems to be aware of the danger of the leaf becoming detached and falling to the ground, thus probably killing the chrysalis. So it takes the precaution of fastening the base of the leaf to the stem by means of silken threads, and then, if the leaf becomes detached, it merely spins round on the silk and the chrysalis is saved.

Mr. Enock said he had seen this dozens of times, and could come to no conclusion but that the caterpillar was conscious of the danger of the falling leaf.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

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UNDER FIVE REIGNS.

LORD SUFFIELD'S ANECDOTES OF ROYALTY.

A ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Few men living have been privileged to see so much of the private lives of members of the Royal Family as Lord Suffield, who celebrated the completion of his eighty-fourth year in mail week and who has thus lived in five reigns. A representative of the *Morning Post* had the pleasure of seeing him and hearing from him the story of a particularly intersting life. His connection with the Court began long before he reached man's estate, for his half-sister, Georgina, was Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Victoria and wife of the Prince Consort's Private Secretary, Mr. George Anson.

Charles Harbord, Lord Suffield, is the fifth bearer of that title, and was born in 1830, at Gunton, in Norfolk, on the ancestral estate, which he transferred twenty years ago by deed of gift to his elder son. The winter in which he was born was one of the worst that had been experienced for many years; distress among the poor was great, and the misguided workers, instigated by leaders as ignorant as themselves, were engaged all over the country in smashing the machinery which they looked on as the cause of their troubles. For generations the Harbords were Liberals, and Lord Suffield's father, the third Baron, was an active promoter of such reforms as the abolition of slavery, the limitation of the death penalty to murder and high treason, and the improvement of our prisons. Eloquent testimony to the yeoman service he rendered, in particular to the anti-slavery cause at the cost of much personal sacrifice, has been given by no less an authority on the subject than Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. His son, the present Peer, continued the family traditions as regards politics for many years' but seceded from the Liberal Party on the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, resigning in consequence the post of Master of the Buckhounds, which he had long coveted, and to which he had only recently been appointed. Of public schools in his early days, or of the life of our Universities, he can tell nothing, for he was educated at home. His recollections, however, of all that relates to sport, in which he has always taken an almost passionate interest, are varied. In his native Norfolk, a county of which he speaks with pride and affection, he engaged in every sport of open-air exercise. At cricket (the players in matches in his early days wore top-hats) he excelled as a wicket-keeper, and he bears the marks of the occupation to this day in two injured fingers, while before many years had passed over his head he was known as one of the most skilful and daring riders in the whole countryside. It is characteristic of the man that once when he was out hunting he broke his collar-bone by running into a tree but did not allow such a trifling circumstnce so prevent his going on riding for the rest of the day. Norfolk is a great county for sportsmen, and Gunton, at least in days gone by, was a rare place for game. Between 1822 and 1833, on an average, more than 3,000 head of game were shot every year. In one day, the 2nd of November, 1834, his father, his two half-brothers, and two friends shot 174 partridges between them.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND KING EDWARD.

Lord Suffield's recollections of Queen Victoria and King Edward might fill volumes. With King Edward he was on terms of intimate friendship, and as Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria, he has dined many hundreds of times at the round table at Windsor Castle. Nothing could be further from the truth, he avers, than the suggestion which has been made that the Queen was narrow-minded or censorious as to the conduct of those about her. The fact was, he thinks, that she had a keen sense of humour, and was well aware that some of the people whose private lives give occasion for the wagging of the gossips' tongues are the most amusing in company. She was, however, a stickler for etiquette, and could not bear to see the slightest lapse from it on the part of persons who occupied an exalted station. But beneath the Queen was the woman, and a woman with one of the kindest of hearts.

Of King Edward, Lord Suffield speaks with enthusiasm. In the whole forty years during which they were associated together, the King, he declares, never said an unkind word even when he asked for an opinion, and got one that was not altogether to his liking. He could administer a rebuke on occasion, but if he did, he did it in such a way as to take the sting out of the reproof. Thus, on one occasion at Sandringham, when he was Prince of Wales, there was a shooting party towards the close of the season, when the guns were confining their attention to cock birds. One of his guests overlooked this fact and shot a hen. The Prince smilingly said pointing to the bird: "Ah, So-and-So, what a man you are for the ladies!" How little the Prince was accustomed to stand on his dignity was shown on many occasions. Madame Sarah Bernhardt's success on the occasion of her first appearance at the Gaiety Theatre with the members of the Comédi Française Company, in 1879, is well remembered She was all the rage that season, and no doubt her nightly triumphs had the effect of turning her head somewhat. The Prince of Wales went behind the scenes one evening to congratulate the great *tragedienne* on her performance. Now stages are draughty places, and visitors who go "behind" do not, as a rule, remove their hats. On this occasion the Prince did not do so. Madame Bernhardt, with great daring, said to him: "Monseigneur, on n'ote pas sa couronne, mais on ote son chapeau" The Prince smilingly took off the offending headgear.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

On the occasion of the memorable visit of the Prince of Wales (King Edward) to India in 1875, Lord Suffield went out with him as Chief of his Staff. The party, which, as is well known, included Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Dighton Probyn, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir William Howard Russell, Mr. Sydney Hall, Sir Stanley Clarke, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Lord Carrington (the Marquess of Lincolnshire), Canon Duckworth, and Lord Alfred Paget, was a merry one, in spite of the fact that some were victims of *mal-de-mer* on the passage out and that there were one or two mishaps in the hunting field, the most conspicuous sufferer from the latter being Lord Charles Beresford. It seems that on board the "Serapis" Lord Charles Beresford had a cabin adjoining that occupied by Sir William Russell, only a thin partition separating the two. Russell was very fond of putting up pictures in his cabin, and all of a sudden Lord Charles would see a nail appear through the wainscot. Promptly he would take a hammer and hammer it out, whereupon Russell would hammer it in again, the game being kept up for a considerable time with great good humour on both sides. During the seventeen weeks that the tour lasted the party travelled over seven thousand miles on land and about three thousand by sea, and visited every native ruler of any note from Calcutta and Bombay to Colombo. Wherever the Prince journeyed he was received with enthusiasm, and entertainments were provided for him which displayed all the barbaric splendour of the East. The Prince went everywhere and saw everything, and seemed the only one of the whole crowd who bore up against the heat and the local maladies which prevailed. At Lahore he visited, among other institutions, the gaol, where, amongst other persons, two thugs were confined. The elder of the two, a man of seventy, owned to having murdered two hundred and fifty victims, and illustrated the manner in which the murders had been accomplished. On leaving the Prince asked that two English prisoners and some natives whose offences had been comparatively trifling might be released, and the Thugs expressed disappointment and regret that a similar recommendation was not made in their case. The Prince brought back from India gifts of extraordinary value from the native rulers of the country. The most noteworthy were the natural history specimens, live elephahts, tigers, and the like, but there were also new orchids and other rare plants Of course, he gave presents to the native rulers in return, and these, as Lord Suffield points out, were not the paltry things that some malicious persons at the time professed to believe. As a matter of fact, the *Serapis* took out presents of a total value of £40,000, and, apart from their intrinsic value, they were chosen with very great skill and care. The difficulty was that the Rajahs seemed anxious to outdo each other in the magnificence of their gifts. The Maharajah of Cashmere, for instance, proposed to make presents worth something like £50,000, and was greatly displeased when he was told that their value must not exceed £5,000. He made up for it by constructing at his own expense thirty miles of new roads for the Prince's coming.

A COURT FUNCTIONARY'S TRIALS.

The life of a Court functionary, it seems, is not in all respects a happy one. Many are the persons with axes to grind who seek to make use of his influence. Seekers after honours are the worst offenders. Lord Suffield, it is well known, is interested in Cromer and Overstrand, which he has seen develop from fishing villages into popular pleasure resorts. One gentleman offered to build a sea wall round those two places if he would persuade the Queen to bestow a knighthood or baronetcy on him. Another bluntly told him he would give him £250,000 if he would get him a peerage.

Lord Suffield deserves to be gratefully remembered, if for nothing else, as one of the early promoters of the Volunteer movement in England. He believes he was one of the first to raise a company of Volunteers; at all events, he is sure that his Cromer Volunteers, who were encamped in the park at Gunton, were the first in Norfolk.

TOLSTOY AND HIS WILL.

WRITTEN IN A FOREST.

Alexey Sergeyeuko writes in the annual journal of the Tolstoy Society an account of Tolstoy's making of his will.

"On July 22, 1910, lawyer Goldenmaiser rode hurriedly up to the manor farm of Teljatniki. He told us that Tolstoy wished to make his will without an hour's delay, had asked him to procure witnesses, and bring them to a place agreed upon, and had named me and the son of Colonel Radinski as witnesses he would like to have.

"The horses were quietly saddled, and we three rode away to meet Tolstoy. The meeting-place was a mile away from his residence at Yasnaia Poliana, and lay in the direction of the small village of Grumond. We rode across country alongside a brook and through a birch wood. When we emerged from the wood we saw Tolstoy's well-known figure in the white smoke-frock and slouch hat, his white beard falling down over his breast. He stood on a hillock, and his figure was outlined against the blue horizon of a July day.

"After exchanging greetings, he rode quickly, on, through the village, up a hillside, through a field of stubble and then, after a minute's hesitation, by a winding path into the dense forest,

"'What conspirators we are!' he said, with a smile. His horse, Delir, accustomed for years to carry him through the trackless woods, went on unconcernedly, but we had to exercise great care in going through the thick undergrowth with its overhanging branches, now bending our bodies to one side, now crouching down to the very saddle.

"In the thickest part of all we stopped at a big stump of a tree. Tolstoy sat down on the stump, took a fountain pen from his pocket, and asked for a sheet of paper. With feet crossed he began to make the rough sketch of his will. When he had finished he asked us whether it was necessary to subscribe himself as 'Count Tolstoy, or whether Lew Nikolaiewitsch was enough. We told him the title was unnecessary, and he passed it over.

"Then I gave him the document containing the explanations of the will, He read it carefully through, and said that two clauses, must be changed. One clause, providing that the profits accruing from his works, should go to his wife during her life, he removed altogether. As for the clause, providing that Tschertkoff should publish his works, he said that the words must be added—'According to the earlier agreements."

"'To prevent people imagining,' he added, 'that Tschertkoff derives any material advantage whatever from the transaction.

"Then he rose, and, going to his horse, said to me: 'How ghastly all this legal business is!' With an activity remarkable in a man of eighty-two years of age he swung himself into the saddle."

Tolstoy's comment in his diary was "I wrote to-day in the forest."

ENGLISH BOYS AND LEARNING.

WHY DO THEY NOT CARE FOR IT?

SOME ANSWERS.

"Why do not English boys care more for learning than they do?" asked Lord Bryce, at a conference of educational associations in London, in mail week.

"Education has been immensely extended in all its branches during these fifty years, and far better organised," added Lord Bryce. "But one who returns from a long absence finds that there is disappointment with the results attained. He is told that the level of interest in 'the things of the mind' has not, in any class of the community, risen, as people expected fifty years ago that it would rise, in a way commensurate with the increased opportunities our schools now supply.

LESS INTEREST IN THEIR WORK.

"Wherever one travels abroad, in Mexico, in South America, in the Far East, one finds the heads of our firms complaining that the English youths who come out to them show less interest in their work than do their competitors from the European Continent. The latter take pains to master the economic facts of the country. They learn its language. They do not spend their time in amusement as soon as they quit the counting-house in the afternoon, but work at subjects profitable for their business. This, more than anything else, is the reason why foreign competitors have been gaining upon us in many markets.

"Yet the English boy is certainly not inferior in intelligence, or in character, to the boy of any other country. Why, then, does he not care more for his work in school, and care more for knowledge after he has left school?" asked Mr. Bryce. "The desire for knowledge is natural to all, and especially to the young. Discipline is less hard to-day than it used to be and teaching is more rational. Why, then, do our young people show less zeal for knowledge than those of many other nations, and certainly less, than the Chinese? Is it the fault of the schools, or of the parents, or is it because the passion for amusement is now exceptionally strong? Or have other competing interests—such as that portentously engrossing interest in athletic competitions to which the constantly-growing columns and pages devoted to 'sport' in our newspapers bear witness—grown so rank as to choke the love of knowledge? I do not attempt to answer these questions, but they need an answer.

HOW TO ENJOY THE WORLD.

"Instead of thinking of education as solely directed to enable people to make their way in the world, may we not think of it as also teaching them how to enjoy the world? The desire for pleasure is natural, universal, and useful when flowing into the right channels. Life is not all work, and work is done best when sweetened by pleasure. May it not be the test of a good education that it fits men to enjoy the best pleasures, and among them to love knowledge, art, and Nature, giving them springs of joy that well up from within, springs that do not fail with that decline in bodily activity and that pressure of cares and occupations which advancing years bring, but supply refreshment and consolation through all the chances and changes of this mortal life? Perhaps our schools are trying to accomplish too much at once, and we might go further if we went slower and not always along dusty roads," concluded Lord Bryce.

THE THINGS OF THE MIND.

"Why do not English boys care more for learning? Why has not the level of interest in the things of the mind risen as people expected fifty years ago that it would rise?" The *Daily News* repeats these two questions and answers them thus:—

"Nature abhors a vacuum, and if the English boy is not directed towards intellectual interests he must turn to and be turned by his teachers to frivolity or games to fill the void.

"What is at fault is our educational ideals, which consciously and deliberately minimise the place of the intellect in education. The educational ideals of this country are those of the public school as Dr. Arnold fashioned it. They dominate the Universities, they dominate the Board of Education, and they dominate the local administrators. In this way, although a mere handful of the English people actually themselves pass through a public school, practically all of them are moulded in its image. The central heresy of Dr. Arnold was to teach that the main purpose of schooling is the formation of character.

SCHOOLS AND CHARACTER.

"It is true that character is the chief element in the equipment of a man, but to conclude from that that the formation of character is the chief business of the school and the school master is absurd. The school and the schoolmaster are not the only discipline the boy undergoes, nor for the purpose of character building the best. Parents, the family, the home, and the little society grouped round them—these are the true character-builders. They are a microcosm of the real world in which the boy will have to play his part.

"The essence of character is individuality. Individuality may flourish in a family, but a school is like a factory. It can turn out, so far as it does the turning out, only machine products, types. In other words, it mutilates, instead of cultivating individuality What the school can do better than the family and the home is to train the mind. Let it be added that it is very difficult to test whether a school is making character; but very much easier to test whether it is making intellectual keenness and interest.

"Neglect of the intellect follows inevitably from the schools setting up character above intellect, and character formation above intellectual discipline Very easy is the transition in the minds of teachers and still more of pupils from subordination to indifference and contempt, and everything helps it. There is a common delusion that brains and vivid curiosity lead to irreverence and smack of immorality. At least they are disturbingly individual. Games, contrariwise, inevitably assume that excessive prominence in the educational system which British headmasters deplore in theory and sturdily maintain in practice. Games are supposed to be the handmaids of character building. They certainly help to make uniformity. Perhaps in the formation the whole tradition of our educational system becomes not merely unintellectual but anti-intellectual We must abandon the alluring heresy of Arnold," concludes the *Daily News*, "and call upon our schools not to make the characters of our children—which we can do infinitely better ourselves—but to train their intellects, the one kind of training which the schools might do well."

CULTURE OUT OF FASHION.

"'Culture' is definitely out of fashion, or rather the desire for it has been transferred to other ranks of society," says the *Manchester Guardian*. "If in spite of the spread of elementary education there is less enthusiasm than there was for the things of the mind, perhaps one other cause should be added to those mentioned by Lord Bryce.

"Is a young man who follows the rules laid down by Dr. Smiles so certain to be rewarded now as he was? We doubt it. The growth of limited companies and the partial disappearance of personal acquaintance between the owners of a business and its servants have much to do with the somewat cynical modern attitude towards knowledge and its acquisition, as contrasted with the profound respect for it that exists in wholly uneducated communities. It is the chief business of education to inspire the mind with a proper feeling towards knowledge. The real education of a man's life, after all, begins when he has left school and the university All that the school proper can do is to give a man the key to the school of his later life. The worst failure of education is to deaden a man's intellectual curiosity; and that is why so many brillliant boys fail in after-life."

THE WORLD IN 1970.

SOME NEW VISIONS BY MR. H. G. WELLS.

Mr. H. G. Wells continues his new story, "The World Set Free," in the January *English Review*, and we get some new pictures of life about the year 1970.

There was already dawning, says the writer, the light of a new era. The spirit of humanity was escaping, even then it was escaping from its extreme imprisonment in individuals. Salvation from the bitter intensities of self, which had been a conscious religious end for thousands of years, which men had sought in mortification, in the wilderness, in mediation and by innumerable strange paths, was coming at last with the effect of naturalness into the talk of men, into the books they read, into their unconscious gestures, into their newspapers and daily purposes and every-day acts. The broad horizons, the magic possibilities that the spirit of the seeker had revealed to them, were charming them out of those ancient and instinctive preoccupations from which the very threat of hell and torment had failed to drive them.

NO MORE STATESMEN.

The absurdities of courts and the indignities of representative parliamentary government, coupled with the opening of vast fields of opportunity in other directions, had withdrawn the best intelligences more and more from public affairs. The ostensible governments of the world in the twentieth century were following in the wake of the ostensible religions. They were ceasing to command the services of any but second-rate men. After the middle of the eighteenth century there are no more great ecclesiastics upon the world's memory, after the opening of the twentieth no more statesmen. Everywhere one finds an energetic, ambitious, short-sighted, commonplace type in the seats of authority, blind to the new possibilities and ligigously reliant upon the traditions of the past.

In the air happy rich people were flying, heedless of the misfortunes about them, and along the road swept the new traffic light and swift and wonderful. One was rarely out of earshot of its whistles and gongs and siren cries, even in the field paths or over the open downs. The officials of the labour exchanges were everywhere overworked and infuriated, the casual wards were so crowded that the surplus wanderers slept in ranks under sheds or in the open air, and since giving to wayfarers had been made a punishable offence, there was no longer friendship or help for a man from the rare foot-passenger or the wayside cottage. . . .

"I wasn't angry," said Barnet (a writer of 1970). "I saw an immense selfishness, a monstrous disregard for anything but pleasure and possession in all those people above us, but I saw how inevitable that was, how certainly if the richest had changed places with the poorest that things would have been the same. What else can happen when men use science and every new thing that science gives and all their available intelligence and energy to manufacture wealth and appliances, and leave government and education to the rusting traditions of hundreds of years ago?"

The atomic age was evidently not a success for the masses.

THE NEW LONDON.

"London had ceased to be the sombre, smoke-darkened city of the Victorian time. The insanitary horse and the plebeian bicycle had been banished from the roadway, which was now of a resilient, glass-like surface, spotlessly clean; and the foot-passenger was restricted to a narrow vestige of the ancient footpath on either side of the track and forbidden, at the risk of a fine, if he survived, to cross the roadway. People descended from their automobiles upon this pavement and went through the lower shops to the lifts and stairs to the new ways for pedestrians, the Rows, that ran along the fronts of the houses at the level of the first story and, being joined by frequent bridges, gave the newer parts of London a curiously Venetian appearance.

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Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

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CHAPTER XXX.

Aileen awoke at an early hour on the morning of her wedding day, and did not attempt to sleep again, but dressed hastily and went for a walk on the Embankment. The day was fine, the sun shining brilliantly, but she was nervous and depressed. It was a simple gown that she chose and with no jewellery, and when she was dressed, the maid was summoned to pack her trunks. But it was only ten o'clock, and there was an hour-and-a-half to wait until Ethel's arrival.

"I must write to father," she cried suddenly, but found that it was not an easy letter to compose.

"By the time you get this letter I shall be married to Max, and I implore you to bury your enmity. I have not yet told him that it is you who hold the shares, and I shall not do so until to-morrow. For I implore you to sell the shares to him. At first you will be angry, but I believe you are really fond of me, and, father, my happiness is bound up in Max. Be generous and do as I ask. If you ruin the man I love, it will be I who will suffer. I do not know where I shall be to-morrow, but send me a telegram here, and I will come for it."

"I will post it as soon as we have been married," she said to herself, and then went downstairs to await Ethel.

As soon as the latter arrived she ran to her friend and embraced her affectionately.

"I do so hope you will be happy. Let me look at you," she said, and critically examined Aileen. "You are rather pale. You don't look well. You must buck up," she said cheerfully. "By the by, I promised to telephone Jack when we were ready to start, but there is plenty of time."

"I'm so glad you came. I do wish it was over."

"I ought to be cross with you for cheating us of a swagger wedding. You ought to have invited Jim. I was lunching with him to-day, and had to put him off."

"I will ask Max to send for him to lunch with us."

"Ask Gladys Forrester as well. That'll please Jack. We'll call it a wedding breakfast, eh?"

Although Ethel appeared to be cheerful, she was really concerned, for Aileen had an air of depression that was little in keeping with the day, and it was easy to see that there was some mystery present.

A few minutes before twelve o'clock Ethel telephoned to say that they were about to start, and then she slipped her arm through Aileen's, and a little later drew her to the door, where the car was awaiting them. It was but a short drive to the registry office, where Max was standing at the doorway, and he hastened to throw open the door.

"Jack is upstairs. The registrar is quite ready for us."

Aileen followed him slowly, and they entered an office, where an elderly man was seated at a table. The ceremony was singularly unimpressive, and was over in an incredibly short time. Max placed the ring on her finger—the affixing of signatures, and he drew her gently towards him, kissing her forehead.

"My wife," he whispered and the colour flooded her cheeks.

The Parmeters were profuse in their congratulations, and Ethel addressed Max.

"You must telephone Sir James and Gladys Forrester to come to lunch. Shall we go to the Carlton and await them?" she said peremptorily.

Max looked perplexed, and turned to Aileen.

"As a matter of fact, I haven't made any arrangement. But I must go to the City this afternoon," he remarked.

"The City!" Ethel repeated contemptuously, and the colour slowly left Aileen's cheeks.

"Anyhow we'll lunch at the Carlton. Come along," Max continued cheerfully.

He assisted Aileen into his car, and noticed that she was trembling as he seated himself beside her.

"We'll get rid of them as soon as we can. I shan't be more than a few minutes in the City. Where shall we go afterwards? It mustn't be very far away, as I must keep closely in touch with the office during the next few days," he said, gently.

"I would rather stay in London," she answered in a low voice.

"All right. Shall I engage a suit at the Kensington Palace Hotel?" We can have our rooms facing Kensington Gardens and imagine we are in the country. Aileen, don't tremble so. You are not afraid of me?" he said, tenderly.

But she could not answer him. Tears were in her eyes, and she kept them back with an effort.

Both Sir James Stanton and Gladys quickly appeared at the Carlton. As a matter of fact, Ethel had warned them that they might expect the invitation, and soon they were seated at lunch in a private room. Max was the gayest of them all. But his eyes were ever turning to Aileen, and he wondered, for she was very quiet and almost sad.

When lunch was over the Parmeters produced cases which they handed to to the bride, and Sir James and Gladys in their turn gave their presents. Aileen felt ashamed as she admired the splendid diamond necklace which was Jack's choice. And then Max passed a long string of pearls round her neck, and she kissed him passionately.

"You all spoil me. I don't deserve your kindness," she said brokenly.

Half an hour later husband and wife were alone, and Max drew her to him and looked into her eyes.

"Dearest, you are not sorry you have married me?" he whispered.

"No, no, Max, dearest; but I am worried—terribly worried. There is something I must tell you, but I am afraid. I am not the woman you think me. I am mean and despicable—and——"

He placed his hand before her mouth and stopped her from continuing.

"I won't hear another word. I know you love me, and that's all I care about. I'm due in the City. Will you come along or would you prefer to stay here?" he asked, with a smile.

"I would rather come with you. But, Max, I have married you under false pretences. I thought I could go through with it, but I can't. You must know me for what I am," she cried, vehemently.

He glanced at his watch, and then put his arm around her and led her to the door.

"You aren't capable of any great crime, and whatever it is, you are forgiven," he said, lightly.

"Max, darling, I do love you," she cried passionately, and raised her lips to his.

Although Max had not seemed to take the matter very seriously, in his heart he knew that there was trouble ahead, and his first thought was to place the responsibility for it upon Hawke.

"But now she's mine, I'll protect her," he said to himself, and drew her arm into his.

Many curious eyes rested on Aileen when she entered her husband's office, for ladies were not wont to call there, and this one had come with their employer, even a rarer event. She entered his private room and he wheeled a chair nearer his own. A secretary was summoned, and Max glanced through his correspondence, giving instructions as to the answers to be sent.

"That's all. My address, for the present, is the Kensington Palace Hotel. But it is to be known only to yourself. By the by, Saunders, let me introduce you to my wife."

The secretary bowed deeply, but Aileen held out her hand.

"I wish you every happiness, madam, and you, sir. By the by, Tampos are still rising. We haven't been able to get hold of another share," Saunders said, deprecatingly.

"Well, I don't intend to worry about that now, I shall be at the office to-morrow."

Max had taken up his hat and was about to leave, when the door was thrown open and Jane, the typist, ran in, her face ablaze with excitement.

"I will see him! I must see him!" she cried, agitatedly, and then stopped.

"You here," she cried at the sight of Aileen."

"What do you want? I can't see you now. You left of your own accord. I never take back anyone who has once left my service," Max said, curtly.

But Jane had been suffering acutely during the last few days, for her conscience had awakened, and she had been unable to bring herself to use the money with which Aileen had bribed her. Moreover, she had been remembering Max's many kindnesses, and when she had read in the papers of the violent fluctuations in the shares of the Tampo Oil Mines, she had become afraid. With a dramatic gesture, she threw a bundle of bank-notes on to the table.

"There—that's the price of my soul," she cried vehemently.

"Miss Jane," please don't be melodramatic. Mr. Saunders will listen to what you have to say" Max said, quietly, and motioned to Aileen to leave.

But she stood and faced the trembling girl.

"Max, you must listen to what she has to say," Aileen said in a low voice. "I don't know who she is, but she's the one that tempted me. I met her at lunch, and she saw that I was dissatisfied—poor, miserable fool that I was. But at first I didn't understand what she was at. And then she mentioned Tampo Oils," Jane said, brokenly.

"Tampo Oils," Max repeated, mechanically, and now he dared not look at his wife.

"Then I guessed what she was after. But already she had lent me money, and I took more from her. But I'll pay her back, every penny of it.

"Well, if you have injured me, I forgive you. Now you may go," Max said very quietly.

"I want to tell you how sorry I am, and—"

"Hang your sorrow? Go?" he cried, fiercely, and then turned to his secretary. "Saunders, take her away."

And when the door had closed on them he sank back into a chair and covered his face with his hands.

"Max, I can make no excuse, but——"

"Be silent!" he cried, harshly; "I must think—think. But my brain is whirling."

"Max, whatever I've done I love you. I swear I love you!" she cried, passionately.

But he did not answer, and for several minutes nothing was heard but their heavy breathing. At last he rose—his face was grey and his eyes dull with misery.

"Will you answer my questions—truthfully?" he demanded.

"Yes, on my honour. I will tell you everything," she cried, eagerly.

"Your honour! It remains to be seen if you know the meaning of the word."

"Max, I have done wrong. Forgive me."

"The girl spoke the truth. You found out about the Tampo Oils by bribing her?"

"Yes," she answer, faintly, "I admit my wickedness, but——"

"You are the firm of John Costello," he continued, ruthlessly.

"Yes; at least, father is."

"And it is John Costello who has cornered the shares?"

"Yes"

"And whose idea was it to corner them? Costello's, your father's, or yours?"

"Mine; but then, I must have been mad. I thought father would never recover, and I blamed you for his illness. Max, let me tell you the whole miserable story," she cried, appealingly.

"The facts speak for themselves. All the time that you were planning my ruin you allowed me to be your friend. More than that, you listened to me when I told you of my love."

"Yes, Max; but at first I didn't know that I cared. I thought I hated you."

"So you deliberately placed me in your father's power, knowing what the result would be."

"I believe I only wished to humiliate you. During all these months I have really been the head of the firm of John Costello. What I ordered was done. I wanted to humiliate you, but I should never have proceeded to extremities." Aileen held her arms out to him appealingly.

"Max, darling, you said that you would forgive me anything. You said that nothing mattered so long as we loved one another. May I appeal to your love?"

"Can one love such a woman as yourself?" he demanded, brutally; and now anger overmastered him. "How you must have gloated when you found I was so ready a victim, This love of which you speak so eloquently—you used it as a means for my ruin. Now I've one last question to ask you—why did you marry me? is it part of your miserable revenge?"

"Don't speak like that. I married you to save you."

"Save me! Do you think this marriage would cause your father to forego his pound of flesh? On the contrary, it will make him all the more vindictive. Why did you marry me?"

"To save you, and because I loved you. I wanted to be your wife. I thought you would forgive me. Two years ago you tried to marry me with the same idea—and——"

With a groan he sat down. Max tried to think clearly, but his mind was dazed, and he could only remember that Aileen had betrayed him. The woman he loved had descended to mean tricks. She was not what he had imagined her to be. It was incredible that she could have acted so basely.

It did not occur to him that his action two years ago, had been very similar. He had placed her far above other women, and now she was—what?

But their future must be settled—and at once.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Aileen watched Max intently; hoping that she might see on his face some sign of relenting, but he remained grim and stern with his lips firmly pressed together. Tears were near, but she struggled for self-control, for she realized that the happiness of their lives was at stake. Could she say nothing to move him? Now her pride broke, and with a cry that came from her heart she sank on her knees beside him.

"Max, my dear one, there have been sins on both sides in the past. I do not try to excuse myself, but I appeal to you, by our love for forgiveness. You reminded me of two years ago. I came to you on my knees, and you turned me away. I was foolish and did not understand. Then I was a girl, but now I am a woman, with a woman's capacity for loving—and suffering. I implore you to take me to your heart and love me. We are husband and wife, and I have the right to ask you."

"You married me under false pretences. I must trust and respect my wife," he answered sternly.

"Give me time to prove my regret. Don't send me out of your life. I have never cared for money. I didn't plot to make money for myself. It was only that I wished to hurt you, but all the time I loved you. Can't you understand it, dearest?"

"No," he answered, coldly. "I can only remember that I thought you to be a good woman—one worthy of love and respect. Have you proved yourself to be such a one?"

"What do you want me to do?" she asked, wearily, and tears began to stream down her cheeks, but she made no sound.

"Go back to your father and enjoy your revenge. I want none of you."

"Max, you don't mean it," she cried, and rose to her feet.

"I mean it," he cried cruelly, but all the time he was longing to take her in his arms.

Had he loved her less he would have been more kind, but the greater the love the greater capacity for suffering where the loved one is concerned, and he took a mad pleasure in wounding her.

"You are my wife, and I will provide for you, if your father does not strip me of everything. But to live with you as your husband—I would rather die!"

Slowly the brutal words sank into her mind, and with a moan she turned aside. To her dying day she would remember what he had said, and yet she could not bring herself to hate him. Her offence had been too great. But now her pride was roused, and she would abase herself no more.

"You will treat me as you will. I should have liked to have told you how I came to act as I did, but in your present state of mind you would not understand, so I will say no more, except this—I have written to father telling him that we are married. I have asked him to sell you the shares, and I don't think he can refuse," she wound up, wearily.

"Then you don't know your father," he said, and taking up the notes which Jane had thrown on the table, he handed them to her. "I believe this money belongs to you."

And she saw that he wished to wound her, but she gave no sign.

"Send them to some charity," she said quietly.

"After all, it was I who gave you the information which enabled you to effect my ruin."

"Yes, it was you, and I'm ashamed. I must have been mad."

"A streak of your father showing itself," he sneered, and immediately regretted the words.

But she had reached the door, and to his amazement there was pity in her eyes as they rested on him.

"I know you will be sorry for what you have said to me. Soon you will come to me, and it will be you who will ask forgiveness."

"Never!" he cried vehemently.

"I know you better than you know yourself, Max; you will be nearly as sorry as I am. Perhaps I deserve all you've said, but you might have tried to be generous. It was for your sake I married you. Do you think I have been happy? But I have when you have kissed me. And afterwards, when I remembered, I suffered, as I now am suffering. Good-bye."

"Where are you going?" he demanded violently.

"You have sent me out of your life—and you dare ask? I'm going away, and you shall never be troubled with me again."

"You must go back to your father," he cried in alarm.

"I go where I please. Good-bye."

He called after her, but she had opened the door, and closing it quietly, ran down to the street, hailing the first taxicab which passed. Fortunately her trunks had not been removed from the Savoy Hotel, and it was there she went, only stopping to pay her bill. By chance her chauffeur was there, and she ordered him to drive to her father's house, but she first went to Charing Cross Station, and left there all her luggage, except a dressing case, which she would need for the night.

During the night she had time for thought, and all the cruel things that Max had said came back to her, and in her agony she wept silently. The future was without hope, a wife and yet widowed on her wedding day. And in spite of her bitterness, she realized how greatly Max was suffering, and strangely enough she was filled with sorrow for him.

If only she could persuade her father to forego his revenge, then perhaps Max would forgive. But she quickly dismissed the idea, for it was not the prospective loss of money which had made him so cruel; it was the fact that she had deceived him.

At last they arrived, and she slowly got out of the car, for she was dreading the coming interview with her father. The strain of the day had told on her strength, and she was weary both in mind and body. Hawke was in his room, and he looked up when she entered.

"Costello tells me that Tampos are still going up. Have you any later news?" he asked, eagerly.

"I haven't been to the office to-day. You'd better read this letter, I meant to post it to you," she said, and sank back into a chair.

With his eyes on her, he tore open the envelope, and then he fixed his attention on the letter. As he read his lips became firmly pressed together, and when he had finished he did not speak for some time. But the malice in his eyes was dreadful to see.

"Excellent! Of course, you left him. A double revenge, eh?" he chuckled.

"My husband turned me out. I wanted to stay," she answered, with an effort.

"So that's how it stands? I thought your letter was a fake. You wrote it seriously?

"Quite seriously, in the hope that you would do what I asked."

"You didn't marry him with the idea of revenging me?"

"No; I married him because I loved him. And now I'm being punished, for he doesn't want me."

"You'll soon get over it, and later on you can divorce him. But, in the meantime, the man's suffering, and that's all I care about. You're sure he loved you?"

"Yes; I'm sure of it; and that's all that keeps me alive. Yes, he loves me."

"Good; and he's not the man to forget in a hurry. I'm going to the City in the morning," he announced gleefully, and her heart sank, for there was something diabolical in the intense satisfaction he was showing, and she hated him for it. But she had come here for a purpose, and she would see it through. So she rose to her feet, and looked down at him.

"Father, I've been a dutiful daughter to you. I wrote the truth. One reason why I married Max was—I thought you would not ruin him if he were my husband. You owe me something, and I ask this favour of you."

"Really, Aileen, I never imagined you to be such a simpleton. I've had two years of misery, and your precious husband might have saved me from them. Do you think I'm likely to forget that?"

"You hold my happiness in your hands. If I can go to Max and say that you have relented—then, in time, he might forgive me; although I don't think I should have the courage to ask him. He said such cruel things, but I suppose I deserved them."

"You're talking sentimental nonsense. You're better rid of the man. I shall go through with it to the bitter end. It's no use whining. Tears won't affect me."

She controlled herself with an effort, and he watched her with curiosity.

"You say you care for me. Then you will have to choose between me and your revenge. If you ruin Max I shall leave you," she said, very quietly.

"Pray how do you propose to live? I wasn't aware that you had a private income," he jeered.

"I shall find a means of earning my living."

He moved uneasily, for she spoke with determination, and he was beginning to understand the strength of her character.

"I think you'd better take the night to think it over. We can talk about it again in the morning."

Aileen felt so tired that she accepted this offer. Besides, she did not know where to go if she stayed in London. She rose, and attempted to walk to the door, but her head whirled, and she clung to a chair for support.

"I'll ring for the nurse to take you to bed," he cried, and pressed the button of the bell.

But Aileen recovered her strength and walked slowly upstairs, the nurse following, and when in her room the latter insisted upon helping her to undress.

"You are feverish. Shall I send for the doctor?" she asked, as she smoothed the pillows.

"No; I shall be all right in the morning. Please leave me," Aileen answered quickly.

So this was the end to her wedding day, a day which might have brought her such happiness. And Max, her husband, what was he doing? Her heart went out to him in sympathy, for she knew how great must be his suffering. But when she remembered all that he had said, her pride was aroused, and she made a silent vow that she would never willingly meet him again. She must struggle to forget him—and yet they were man and wife.

In a few days he might be stripped of his wealth, for now she believed her father would exact the uttermost farthing. And Max would have to commence life again—a poor man. But she did him the justice of believing that the loss of the money would not affect him greatly.

Now she blamed herself for having married him, and she realized that she had been wilfully blind in thinking that marriage would save Max from her father. Vainly she tried to think of a means of influencing the latter.

For hours she lay in her bed restlessly tossing about, and it was not until dawn that she fell into a troubled sleep, to dream of Max. And in her dreams they had been married, and there had been no barriers between. All was love and happiness, with perfect trust and confidence. And, upon awakening, it was some time before she could realize the dread reality. The nurse stood by the bedside holding a cup of tea.

"I didn't disturb you. I thought a long sleep would do you good. Your father went away in the car an hour ago. I tried to persuade him not to go, but he was obstinate," the nurse announced.

"What time is it?" Aileen demanded anxiously.

"Half-past ten. What will you have for your breakfast?"

"I must go to London at once. Oh, why didn't you wake me?"

Aileen dressed hastily, and refused the breakfast which was prepared. There was a train in half an hour, but the station was nearly two miles away, and she must not miss it. At last she was ready and she hastened away. Yes, there was just time, and when she reached the station the train could be seen in the distance. With a sigh of relief she entered an empty carriage and leant back against the cushions, weary and tired, for she was still far from being well. Unfortunately, it was a slow train, stopping at nearly every station, and when she alighted at London Bridge it was only a few minutes from twelve o'clock.

"What's father doing? I must get to the offices at once," she told herself, and jumped into a taxicab.

But fate seemed to be conspiring against her, for several times they were stopped by the traffic, and her anxiety deepened. At last they pulled up at the office, and she ran up to the first floor, going along the corridor to her own private entrance. The key turned in the lock, but the door would not open, and she knew that it was bolted on the inside.

So she hastened to the general office and called to a clerk.

"Is Mr. Hawke here?" she demanded.

"Yes, madam," was the repectful answer.

"I want to see him. Is he alone?"

"He is engaged, but I will send your name in to him, or would you see Mr. Costello?"

"Who is with my father? Is it Mr. Logan?"

"Yes," came the answer, and the clerk was evidently surprised at her knowledge.

"Then I will go in to them," she answered and, in spite of his protests, she crossed to the door which led to Costello's room.

(To be continued.)

NAPOLEON ON THE FILM.

The "Life of Napoleon," which is now being shown on the cinema sheet in London, has represented many years of labour on the part of Messrs. Pathe Freres.

The two most stirring incidents depicted are the Battle of Austerlitz and the entry and retreat from Moscow. At Moscow the "Emperor" and his colleagues had lively experiences, for the rehearsals were conducted a dozen times before everything was technically correct. The Russian authorities were kind, and not only lent their assistance, but battalions of soldiers as well.

By the special permission of the Tsar, the company was allowed to take the scenes of Napoleon entering the Kremlin, and records were ransacked in order to secure, as far as possible, the accurate reproduction of the event.

It was when the story of the actual retreat was attempted that the hardest part of the work began. The five hundred Russian soldiers lent for the occasion by the athorities donned the dress of Napoleon's Grenadiers, so that they became "Frenchmen" escaping from their own capital and "dying" in scores for a French "Emperor."

The finished film is a most realistic one, and some amount of admiration must be felt for the pluck and hardiness of those who, at various periods, had to lie for thirty or forty minutes in the snow simulating death. Little wonder that some complained of the cold, especially as the main film was taken in the depth of winter.

CHASED BY WOLVES.

If the rehearsals were realistic, an incident which happened to some of the party during a trial run was even more so. The company had been taken a couple of miles or so outside Moscow, and the filming begun. The operator was on the front sleigh, the others were galloping along behind, and the pictures were being secured.

Suddenly a pack of wolves darted out, and a dash had to be made for safety. With a coolness which was admirable, the operator stuck to his task, and his companions were filmed as they tried to shake off the savage beasts. Some of the actors were rather severely mauled and had to be medically treated. So gruesome was the scene that this particular portion has been cut out and a less exciting one, taken on a subsequent ride, substituted.

On the Continent, in Paris, and St. Petersburg, however, it will be exhibited, as the censorship is less rigid.

The section dealing with the retreat from the city is full of life and death. Gun-carriages are seen rushing about; men, dishevelled and weary, drop from the ranks to fall dead on the roadside or to stumble forward in the hope of reaching home. The Russian soldiers entered into the work with great zest, and rather enjoyed the change from their routine work.

The scenes at Austerlitz and Fontainebleau were taken on the spot, whilst the story of the Coronation in Notre Dame is magnificently staged.

THE FIRST ENGLISH ALMANAC.

As far as is known, the first almanac printed in England was the Shepheard's Kalendar from the French, and it was published by Pynson in 1497. This, Mr. Adair FitzGerald tells in *T.P.'s Weekly*, contained a great deal of extraneous matter. In the Bodleian Library there is an almanac consisting of fifteen leaves. The title in black letter is "Almanacke for XII. year." On the third page: "Lately corrected and expurgated in the Flete Strete by Wynkyn de Worde. In the year of our most redoubted Sovereyne Lorde King Henry VIII." Almanacs, then well known on the Continent, also became tolerably general about the middle of the sixteenth century, and a very large number, of various degrees of merit, appeared, with prodigiously long titles. Naturally, the parodist was soon upon the scene; and Thomas Dekker, the dramatist, published, with the object of ridiculing the almanac-makers, "The Raven's Almanacke, foretelling of a Plague, Famine, and Civill Warr, that shall happen this present year, 1609. With certaine Remedies, Rules and Receipts, etc."

Nerve Strain—

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BOMBAY & POONA

THE WEATHER.

SLIGHT RAIN IN THE NORTH-WEST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 31.

The disturbance approaching from the West has given nearly general precipitation in Baluchistan and a few falls in the North-West Frontier Province. The chief amounts were :—Pasni, 1 1-2 ; Quetta, Chaman and Kalat, 1-2.

Forecast :—Some precipitation in the North Punjab and surrounding hills.

Summary of observations recorded at hours of Saturday, the 31st January, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in east Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind and drier in the northern half of Rajputana. Temperature is in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in Central India West and Cutch. Temperature is above normal during the day in north Gujarat and at night in Kathiawar and south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess at most stations.

General Remarks.—No rain has been reported. Conditions are becoming unsettled in nort-west India. Light cloud has appeared in Sind and moderate cloud in the extreme north.

A few light showers are possible in the extreme north.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Jask ...	76·5	65·3	...	1·68
Muskat (30th) ...	83·9	70·2	...	0·66
Delhi ...	76·0	52·6	...	0·52
Karachi ...	77·8	64·8	...	0·17
Bhuj ...	84·7	58·1	...	0.03
Dwarka ...	78·2	65·2	...	0·00
Verawal ...	76·9	63·9	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	85·4	57·1	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para...	84·2	60·8	...	0·00
Surat ...	85·4	61·5	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	88·2	60·0	...	0·00
Deesa ...	89·0	49·8	...	0·01
BOMBAY ...	82·9	68·3	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	84·5	67·1	...	...
Mormugao ...	85·3	68·6	...	...
Karwar ...	85·7	62·4	...	...
Malegaon ...	90·9	56·6	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	87·4	56·5	...	0·16
Poona ...	88·5	55·1	...	...
Sholapur ...	89·4	62·0	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	89·3	64·5	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	84·3	53·5	...	0·82
Madras ...	84·8	65·5	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	85·1	56·8	...	0·34

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), on the 31st January, 1914, was 30·243, inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

An inquest was held on January 12 on the body of Patrick Lawrence, aged 52, a miner, who was found dead, with signs of having been worried by a dog, near Smith's Pool, Fenton, Staffordshire. It was stated in evidence that Lawrence had disappeared leaving a note indicating his intention to commit suicide in Smith's Pool. Later his body was discovered near the pool, with a dog, chained to a fowl-cote, standing over it, and the man seemed to have been worried and stripped of his clothes. A *post mortem* examination revealed scratches and teeth marks all over the body, and some of them appeared to have been caused before death, which was due to shock caused by the dog's attack. A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned.

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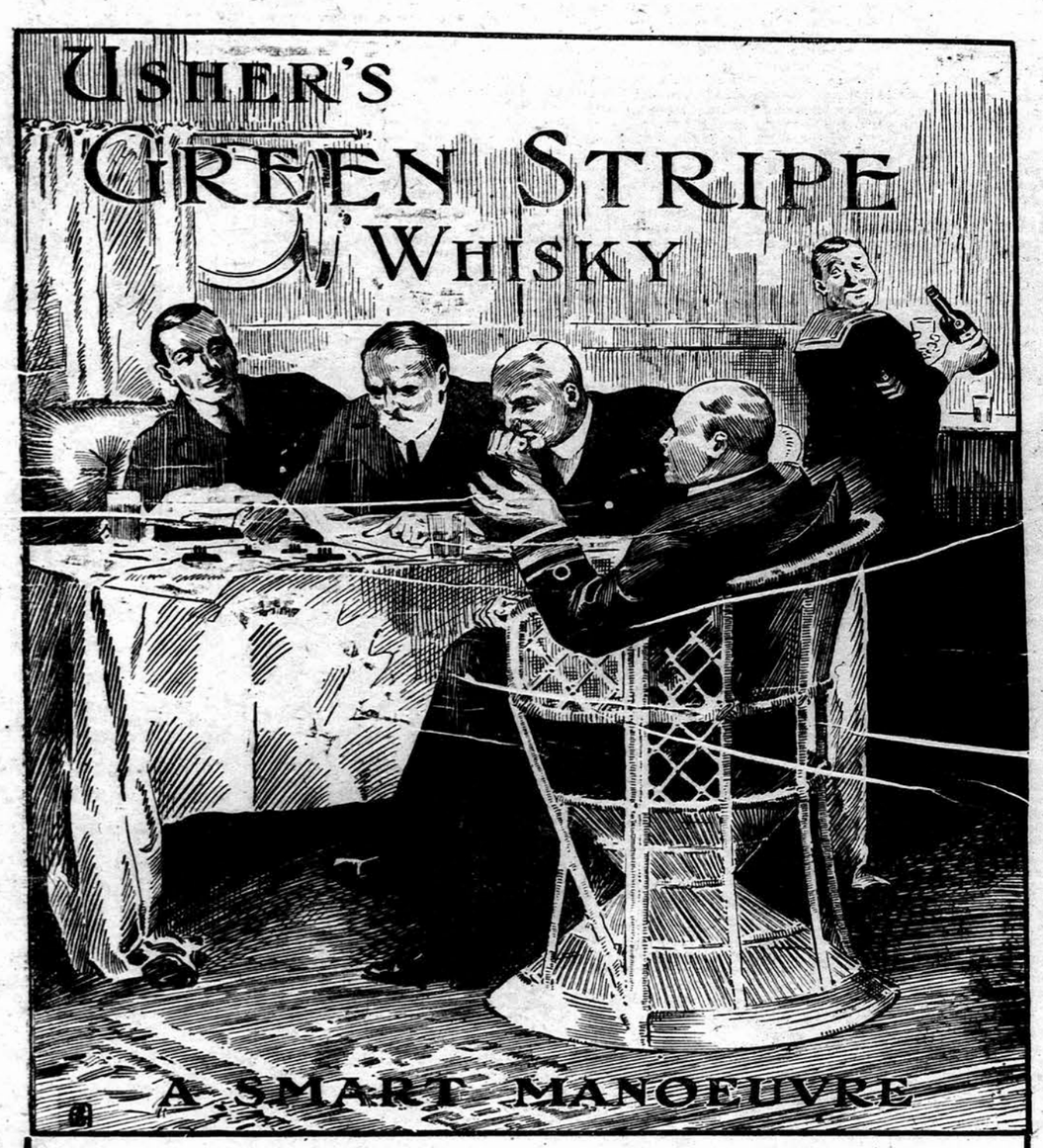

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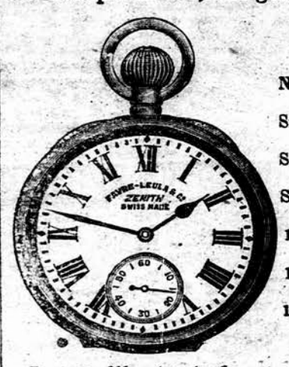

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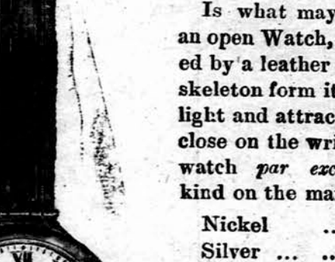

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